

## Tiananmen, 2 Years Later: A Revolution in Remission But Young Abandon Communist Faith

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

**BEIJING**—Two years ago, when China's hard-liners used troops and tanks to crush the Tiananmen democracy movement, most Chinese and foreigners alike predicted that the regime would not last even a couple of years.

Yet it has. Far more than most people expected, Prime Minister Li Peng and those around him have consolidated their hold and imposed a sullen stability on the land. China is still sometimes likened to a volcano, but few see an eruption soon.

"It'll be like this for another five years, maybe even 10 years," mourned a senior Chinese official, who has close ties to the change-minded faction that is now hibernating. "Even after the old men die, those who are now in power will remain for a while, and they think the same way. They were all trained in the Soviet Union in the 1950s, and they really believe in central planning."

Of course, that forecast may be no more accurate than those of two years ago—perhaps the real lesson of the last few years is that no one has any idea what will happen in China.

Yet whatever the future may hold, two contrary trends seem to have emerged in the two years since the crackdown at Tiananmen.

The first is that the hard-liners have been unexpectedly successful in defusing economic and political challenges, so that they could well remain in power for years to come. The second is that they have managed to do what the democracy movement itself never really intended to do: turn many

Chinese, particularly the young and educated, away from socialism and the Communist Party.

"Socialism is rubbish; everybody knows that," said a college senior with relatives at the highest levels of government. "I used to think that socialism was basically good, but that there were specific problems like corruption that needed to be addressed. But now I've gradually come to realize that the problem is socialism itself."

"If you had a secret poll of my classmates, not one of them would say that socialism has a future," the student said. "Not one of them."

This is hyperbole, for it is still easy to find people—especially older officials and those outside the biggest cities—who believe strongly in socialism. But it is striking that at the time of the 1989 Tiananmen movement, the aim was not to overthrow the Communist Party, but to reform it; now it is becoming increasingly common to hear bitter criticisms of the party itself. Often, the harshest appraisals come from party members.

One official, a party member, was recently discussing with some army generals various strategies for catching up with U.S. military technology. He recalled mischievously, "I was tempted to tell them: 'Yes, there is a way we can catch up: capitalism!'"

University students are particularly indignant at the regime, because of the new restrictions they face: a year of "military training" before beginning classes at China's best universities; a year of work "at the grass roots" after graduation; and a five-

See CHINA, Page 6



### Volcano Rains Destruction Over Wide Area in Southern Japan

Schoolchildren on the southern island of Kyushu wearing masks and carrying umbrellas on Monday to protect themselves against smoke and ash following the massive eruption of Mount Unzen. One person was dead and 29 missing, and thousands of residents were evacuated from their homes as the volcano spewed molten rock and ash over a wide area. Page 7.

## Kurds Kill 9 Iraqis in Clashes In 3 Cities

Fears of Reprisal  
Grow as Baghdad  
Deploys Tanks

**RANIYAH, Iraq**—In the most serious violence reported in Iraqi Kurdistan since a mid-April ceasefire, Kurds in three cities have killed at least nine Iraqis and destroyed government offices, witnesses and a news report said Monday.

Travelers in Baghdad said that the Iraqi Army had sent tanks into the Kurdish city of Sulaimaniya after gun battles between Iraqi security forces and gunmen assumed to be members of the Pesh Merga guerrillas. An undetermined number of Kurds were killed there, along with seven members of the Iraqi Republican Guard, the witnesses said.

Turkey's Anatolian News Agency reported that four Kurds and two officials of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party had been killed during a Kurdish demonstration in the northern Iraqi city of D'ho.

United Nations officials called developments in Kurdistan disturbing, especially since talks between Kurdish leaders and the Baghdad government did not seem to have made any progress.

A Kurdish delegation led by Massoud Barzani, head of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, checked out of a Baghdad hotel more than a week ago and has not been seen since. An Iraqi Ministry of Information official said May 27 that the delegation was still in Baghdad and that the talks were continuing.

Many Kurds fear that the government will resume its repression when the allies leave northern Iraq, where they have carved out a security zone so Kurdish refugees who fled a failed rebellion can return home.

The chairman of the U.S.-Iraqi Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin L. Powell, said Thursday that U.S. troops would withdraw from Iraq sooner than had been expected, but he did not give a timetable.

The largest clashes occurred last week in Sulaimaniya and the city of Arbil, witnesses said. Neither city is in the allied-established security zone.

In Sulaimaniya, an important city in eastern Iraq and a center of the Kurdish movement for independence, mobs of young Kurdish men battled Republican Guard units and security police, according to Jamal Izad, a computer programmer from the city. Two days of clashes ended Friday, he said.

Like other witnesses, Mr. Izad was interviewed in Raniyah, a small city about 130 kilometers (80 miles) north of Sulaimaniya and about 115 kilometers outside the allied security zone. The city is under the control of Kurdish guerrilla forces.

Mr. Izad said the trouble began Thursday when Iraqi soldiers shot and killed a Kurdish fighter who was trying to enter the city with a gun.

Several hours later, a water truck belonging to the Republican Guard careened off a road in front of the city's Central Teaching Hospital and plowed into a crowd, killing a couple and their child, he said.

The crowd attacked the tanker, killed the driver and burned government offices, killing six other

See BALTI, Page 2

## Moscow Clears the Army of Killings in Lithuania

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW**—The Kremlin's chief law enforcement officer cleared Soviet troops Monday of responsibility for the killings of 13 unarmed demonstrators in Lithuania in January and blamed the republic's pro-independence leadership for the bloodshed.

A preliminary report by Prosecutor-General Nikolai Trubin sharply contradicts accounts by independent witnesses, including this correspondent, of the course of events on the night of Jan. 12-13, when Soviet elite troops seized Lithuanian broadcasting facilities.

New tension was reported Monday in Vilnius when a spokeswoman said that groups of Soviet soldiers appeared outside Parliament and began checking identity papers. She said that at least one person was arrested and taken away. Similar checkpoints were reportedly established at the airport, the Ministry of Interior and other official buildings.

Earlier in the day, Lithuanians denounced the Kremlin report on the January violence as "Stalinist propaganda" and "absolute lies."

[The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, criticized the report, The Associated

Press reported from Washington. "We find these conclusions to be at odds with facts, as widely reported in Lithuania at the time. Video-tapes and pictures taken at the time and forensic evidence developed by the Lithuanian authorities both indicate that Soviet troops were responsible for the deaths in January."

The 15-page report, which was distributed on the eve of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's trip to Oslo to deliver his delayed 1990 Nobel Peace prize lecture, asserts that the

troops came under "intensive fire" from Lithuanian "fighters."

Citing anonymous "witnesses," it claims that most of them were either shot or killed by Lithuanians or died in traffic accidents.

The official exoneration of the Soviet military's actions in the Baltic republics is likely to rekindle the controversy in the West over Moscow's commitment to radical political change and the rule of law.

It comes at a time when Mr. Gorbachev is seeking billions of dollars of Western assistance to

ease the Soviet Union's transition to a free-market economy and is also angling for an invitation to the summit meeting of Western industrialized countries in London.

The violence in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, severely tarnished Mr. Gorbachev's peacemaker image and contributed to the postponement of a superpower meeting that had been scheduled for Moscow in February.

Over the last few weeks, the Soviet president succeeded in undoing much of the damage to his reputa-

tion by taking a more moderate line and reaching an agreement with his political rival, the Russian Republic leader, Boris Yeltsin.

The prosecutor-general's report was commissioned by Mr. Gorbachev last January when he pledged to get to the bottom of the violence in Vilnius. The Soviet president, who is also commander in chief, has insisted that he was not informed about the military assault on the television center and broadcasting tower until after the event.

Reporters saw a column of tanks and armored cars surround the Vilnius television tower shortly before 2 A.M. on Jan. 13.

Loudspeakers attached to the military vehicles announced that a Communist-backed National Salvation Committee had seized power in Lithuania. Troops supported by tanks then burst through a human chain of several thousand people, firing their automatic weapons.

At no point were reporters aware of the use of guns by Lithuanian defenders.

The official Soviet account concedes that Soviet troops used "138 rounds" of live ammunition in addition to blanks for the purposes of self-defense.

But it maintains that the five soldiers involved fired "up in the

## Hurd Expects G-7 to Invite Gorbachev

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DRESDEN, Germany**—President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is most likely to be invited to the economic summit meeting of the major industrialized democracies in London next month, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Monday.

Mr. Hurd, here for a meeting of European Community foreign ministers, added that Britain was sounding out the others among the Group of Seven on the issue. The Soviet leader wants to appeal for aid to transform the Soviet Union to a market economy.

The foreign secretary noted that Mr. Gorbachev had produced a set of new ideas for the Soviet economy but cautioned: "We've been through this all before."

The foreign ministers of Germany, France and Italy voiced support for inviting Mr. Gorbachev to

the July 15-17 talks. The issue will be discussed at a meeting of summit organizers later this week.

In Tokyo, a spokesman said Japan was still undecided on a Group of Seven invitation to the Soviet leader. The chief cabinet secretary, Misoji

President George Bush granted Moscow a continued waiver of restrictions on trade. Page 2.

Sakamoto, told Japanese reporters that Tokyo planned to "decide on its position after consensus is achieved among the seven countries"—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the United States and Japan.

On May 24, Mr. Sakamoto said at a news conference, "If all participants are in agreement, I don't see a problem."

(Reuters, AFP)

## Seoul Seeks Help in Blocking North's Atom Effort

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

**SEOUL**—President Roh Tae Woo appealed Monday to other nations to join in stopping North Korea from developing nuclear weapons, declaring that such a capability would pose a major threat to the peace of Northeast Asia and the world at large.

Mr. Roh expressed cautious optimism that because of outside pressure, Pyongyang "has begun to seek ways to comply with its international responsibilities" by placing its secret nuclear plants under international inspection.

But at the same time, he said in an interview that intelligence reports indicated that North Korea was building some additional structures at its atomic plant at Yongbyon, 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of the capital.

White House, Pentagon and State Department officials have referred to the North Korean nuclear weapons program, which they say began about a decade ago, as the most serious security threat on the horizon in East Asia. A White House official estimated that it would take "three to four years, at a minimum," for North Korea to

produce an atomic weapon, an estimate similar to those of several other key officials.

But in the meantime, Washington officials say they fear nuclear tensions could escalate to the point that South Korea would feel compelled to match the North Korean program or to destroy it through preemptive military action.

North Korean nuclear developments are expected to be a major topic when Mr. Roh visits Washington on July 1-3, a trip that was announced Monday. A review of U.S. policy toward the two Koreas, centering on the North Korean nuclear activity, has been under way within the Bush administration for several months.

Asked whether South Korea would react if nuclear weapons work continued across the lines of this bitterly divided peninsula, Mr. Roh replied, "I believe we can deter North Korea from building nuclear weapons through diplomatic means and pressures."

In the first potential break in the gathering storm over the nuclear issue, a North Korean representative told the International Atomic Energy Agency last week that

See KOREA, Page 2



The police said Ching Hon Shik, South Korea's new prime minister, escaped unhurt Monday after dozens of militant students at a university campus in Seoul hurled eggs and flour at him.

## Long on Japanese Managers, Short on Labor Law

By Peter T. Kilborn  
New York Times Service

**SAN JOSE, California**—As more and more Japanese companies open for business in the United States, Americans contend that there is a new kind of discrimination: They say Japanese employers are reserving the best jobs for Japanese managers.

There are no statistics to document the extent of the problem, and it clearly does not apply to every Japanese employer in the United States. Japanese companies employ less than 1 percent of all 118 million working Americans.

But some mighty names in Japanese industry—Matsushita, Sumitomo, NEC Electronics—settled lawsuits charging discrimination against American managers in just the last year.

Beyond specific complaints of discrimination, critics say Japanese companies in the United States are top-heavy with Japanese managers.

Japanese men hold more than half of the top 20 or so management jobs in many Japanese banks and trading companies in America, and sometimes all but one or two.

The proportions are smaller in most manufacturing companies, but they still far exceed the proportions of Europeans in the top ranks of European companies in America, or of Americans in American companies abroad, corporate consultants say.

As Japanese companies continue to expand in the United States, these consultants say, the big ones are redoubling their efforts to avoid discrimination, but the arrival of smaller, less-sophisticated newcomers presages more skirmishes with American employers.

Some recent cases put the issue in stark relief. In a lawsuit against a Ricoh Corp. plant in San Jose, to be heard in September in U.S. District Court in San Francisco, Chet Mackentire, a former marketing executive paid about \$75,000 a year, says he was dismissed solely because he was American.

Mr. Mackentire asserts that after he paved the way for the company to reach American customers with a new product—optical disks used for storing information in computers—his functions were assigned to a Japanese man.

"They keep us long enough to learn what we know," he said. "Americans are disposable commodities for them."

Investigators for the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission found that Mr. Mackentire had "reasonable cause" to sue.

The commission investigators wrote that the Japanese man was less qualified for the job, in both experience and education, than Mr. Mackentire, and that the atmosphere at the company was "tainted with national origin bias."

Americans, the finding said, would be excluded from meetings of their Japanese bosses and subordinates.

The Japanese do not deny that they rely heavily on Japanese managers, but they attribute that reliance to

See JAPAN, Page 6

### Kiosk

#### House Panel Rejects Space Station

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—The House Appropriations Committee voted Monday to scrap NASA's planned space station, ignoring a White House veto threat and prompting opponents of the action to promise to fight to restore the funds.

The committee decided to eliminate the \$2 billion that President George Bush requested for next year for the space station Freedom. The panel omitted the funds from a measure providing \$80.9 billion for the nation's space, housing and veterans programs in fiscal 1992, which starts Oct. 1.

Earlier article, Page 3

#### General News

China's trade in human kidneys raises protests in Hong Kong medical circles. Page 7.

Crossword Page 6.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 7.83	DM 1.7485
2,055.35	Pound 1.8964
	Yen 139.20
	FF 5.8215

## Boeing Denies Engine Caused Thai Jet Crash

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

A spokeswoman for Boeing Co. denied on Monday an allegation that an Austrian airliner it built had crashed in Thailand because one of the two engines had suddenly switched to reverse thrust.

Even if that had happened, a safety mechanism would have allowed the aircraft to continue flying, according to Elizabeth Reese, speaking in a telephone interview from Seattle.

She said the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration would not certify any jet aircraft to fly unless it had passed an in-flight test in which a thrust reverser was deployed at full power. Nevertheless, the company said it was sending an expert on reverse-thrust systems to join the investigation.

The Lauda Air Boeing 767-300ER blew up in the air and disintegrated May 26, with the loss of 223 lives.

Niki Lauda, owner of the small plane, said Sunday that jet fuel from the plane's cockpit was re-circulated; one of the plane's two engines had been thrown into reverse thrust while the other continued in

normal thrust, spinning the aircraft on its axis. The Austrian transport minister, Rudolf Streicher, said a computer error might have activated such a reverse in thrust.

Thai authorities, anxious to dispel speculation that the disaster had been caused by a bomb loaded aboard the plane at Bangkok, have also stressed the possibility of a catastrophic engine failure.

Asked why it would be necessary to engage reverse thrust at full power, Ms. Reese replied: "Only as a test. The way Boeing builds airplanes, you test any system just in case it goes wrong. So you ask, 'What is the worst thing that can happen to a thrust reverser?'"

"Well, you are flying along, and all of a sudden it is deployed. That is the worst scenario we can imagine. So we test for that. That is not typical, and we don't have any cases with 767s in service where that has happened. But we always have to plan for the unusual."

Boeing said Sunday that it had no plans to order the grounding of the more than 350 767s in service.

See BOEING, Page 6

## Secret Report Details Iraqi Devastation

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON**—Three months after the Gulf War devastated Iraq's military forces and many of its civilian industries, the country remains virtually incapacitated, facing a health crisis this summer and many years of rebuilding its economy, Bush administration analysts say.

A comprehensive assessment of the damage from the 43-day allied bombardment remains classified and the administration has been reluctant to divulge details.

But an overview of the damage to key sectors of Iraq's economy emerged in recent days from a series of interviews with analysts, who agreed to discuss it if they were not identified.

The assessment indicates that Iraq's electrical power industry may have been damaged well beyond the intentions of allied war planners, who developed a still-secret weapon that dropped thousands of metallic filaments onto the electrical network at key points to create huge short-circuits and

See IRAQ, Page 2



# Harvard Plan for Soviet Economy: Doubts at Foggy Bottom

By Felicity Barringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It resembled the making of a Hollywood deal.

First, a group of Soviet economists with another raw script for Soviet economic reform teamed up with rewrite men from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Then they acquired a catchy working title: "The Grand Bargain."

They put out their idea in the form of an op-ed piece in The Washington Post by a Harvard professor, Jeffrey Sachs. All that remained was enjoining one major studio — the Soviet Union — into making the film and a major consortium of Western industrialized democracies — led by the United States — into bankrolling it.

Whatever the outcome, the process has raised both hopes and hackles in the Bush administration, which prides itself on having a pretty fair stable of deal makers and scriptwriters of its own.

"An economic program written in the Soviet Union and perfected at the Kennedy School?" the deputy secretary of state, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, harrumphed to colleagues in the West Wing of the White House last week. "What could be better? At least they are ideologically compatible."

And although President George Bush late last week

made Western aid for Soviet reform seem to be a possibility — though no numbers remotely resembling the Grand Bargain's \$30 billion annually were mentioned — grumbling could be heard for days beforehand in the State Department, the Defense Department and the White House.

The gist of the discontent: that the Harvard academics may have given the Soviet economists unrealistic expectations, setting them and their political backers up for disappointment.

The essence of the Grand Bargain is a simple quid pro quo: a huge infusion of Western aid up to \$30 billion annually, with \$3 billion or so coming directly from the United States. In return, the Soviets were to undertake fundamental economic changes, moving their system from a command economy to a market one.

The \$30 billion, which would be tied to continuing change in both the economic and political spheres, would help ease inflation caused by converting the ruble, shore up transportation and communications and finance the importing of consumer goods.

But the appearance of this proposal and the brainstorming sessions between the Harvard group and a team of Soviet economists led by Grigori A. Yavlinsky blurred the lines between those who teach government and those who govern.

The situation has produced a standoff between the styles of the Cambridge classroom and those of the Washington office. What one side calls "vision," the other calls "hubris," what one group sees as prudence, the other sees as bureaucratic narrow-mindedness.

"First of all, what we are trying to do is push back the edge of the envelope," said one of the Cambridge-based architects of the Grand Bargain, retreating, Washington-style, into anonymity. "We can do it because we don't have the pressures of government. The notion that we should curtail our imagination at a truly revolutionary moment doesn't seem right to me."

Commenting on the kind of reception academic prescriptions receive in Washington, one administrator official acknowledged: "You always have the 'not invented here' problem."

"But the difficulty," he added, "is that there are substantive problems. The mischief here is talking about dollar figures for which these guys bear no responsibility."

Referring to another Harvard professor involved in the project, Robert D. Blackwell, the administration official added: "It's easy for Blackwell or Sachs to say we ought to have \$30 billion or \$3 billion or \$1 billion. But none of them have to persuade Congress to make the cuts that would obviously have to come."

"If these numbers really increased official expectations in the Soviet Union, then it really was mischievous."

Another problem with independent deal-making in diplomacy, he said, is that it is unclear who speaks for whom. "Just as we don't know to what extent Yavlinsky speaks for Gorbachev, the Soviets may have trouble knowing who speaks for the administration," he said.

Another administration official expressed some of the same skepticism that once led Mr. Bush to refer scornfully to "foreign policy from the boutique at Harvard Yard."

"It reflects a certain way of thinking about solving political and economic problems," this administration official said. "Clever, but ultimately technocratic. We can tell them what to do with the right combination of carrots and sticks. It's a little presumptuous."

Mr. Sachs, who is credited as the architect of the painful economic reform under way in Poland, answered: "I'm on leave from Harvard working in the real world. I don't regard this as an academic venture." "I'm not promising Soviet reform," he said. "I'm not reading Gorbachev's mind. What I believe is that there is a moment to make something possible. But I would not give a penny before we have a very clear idea of what they are ready to do."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 'Psychological Dry Spell,' Kohl Says

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, his party battered by a third election defeat in six months, said Monday that his struggling center-right government faced a "psychological dry spell."

Mr. Kohl was grim-faced as he commented on the absolute majority won by the opposition Social Democrats in Hamburg on Sunday. He said his Christian Democratic Union had simply failed to mobilize supporters. Feuds in government have also hurt the party, he admitted.

"It will get even more difficult in the next few years," said Mr. Kohl, who still expressed confidence that the Christian Democrats would be ready to win the next general elections in 1994. "We have a psychological dry spell due to the situation in the east," he added, referring to the slower-than-expected economic recovery in Eastern Germany.

### Prince Charles's Son Fractures Skull

LONDON (Reuters) — Prince William, the 8-year-old grandson of Queen Elizabeth II, had an operation for a fractured skull on Monday after being hit on the head with a golf club at his school, Buckingham Palace said.

Surgeons decided to operate after finding that the blow damaged a bone in the boy's forehead. Prince William is the eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and second in line to the throne after his father.

### Marcos Family Drops Bank Secrecy

GENEVA (WP) — In an abrupt change of position, a lawyer for the family of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines said Monday that he was dropping all attempts to have bank records of the Marcos family in Switzerland kept from the Manila government.

The decision appeared to clear the way for the repatriation of about \$300 million from Swiss banks to the Philippine government this summer. "I have been instructed by my clients to cease all further legal action in this concern," said Bruno de Preux, a Geneva lawyer who acts for the Marcos family.

### For the Record

Afghan rebel forces in Peshawar, Pakistan, said Monday that they had succeeded in blocking the main road between Kabul and the Soviet border after weekend fighting in Parwan province. (AFP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. List of Dangerous Travel Areas

WASHINGTON (IHT) — The following are travel advisories issued by the State Department with warnings for countries posing the potential for physical danger and cautions for unusual conditions:

**AFRICA WARNINGS:** Angola, Chad, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Sudan.

**AFRICA CAUTIONS:** Cameroon, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**ASIA WARNINGS:** Afghanistan, Cambodia, India, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

**ASIA CAUTIONS:** Bangladesh, Burma, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal and Papua New Guinea.

**CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA WARNINGS:** Colombia, El Salvador, Peru and Suriname.

**CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA CAUTIONS:** Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua.

**EUROPE WARNINGS:** Eastern Mediterranean, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

**EUROPE CAUTIONS:** Albania, Cyprus, Romania and the Soviet Union, particularly the Baltic states.

**MIDDLE EAST WARNINGS:** Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem.

**MIDDLE EAST CAUTIONS:** Djibouti, Kuwait, Northern Gulf area, Syria and Yemen.

British Airways said it would cut fares up to 33 percent on some summer flights from London to Scandinavia and Switzerland. (Reuters)

The new German high-speed train service suffered delays of up to an hour Monday after only half the trains ran on time on Sunday. (AFP)

Cyprus Airways has resumed flights to Beirut after a break of more than six years because of the Lebanese civil war, officials said. (Reuters)

Labour disputes closed major ports and disrupted commercial transportation across Finland on Monday. (AFP)

Korean Air has begun round-trip flights from Seoul to the western Japanese city of Okayama. The South Korean carrier is operating the flight every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. (AFP)

**The Weather**  
Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

North America: Chilly weather will prevail over Northern Europe much of the week. The storm from the Atlantic may bring much-needed rain to Great Britain and northern France by Thursday. Showers and thunderstorms are likely north of the Canadian Shield and Thursday night.

Europe: Chilly weather will prevail over Northern Europe much of the week. The storm from the Atlantic may bring much-needed rain to Great Britain and northern France by Thursday. Showers and thunderstorms are likely north of the Canadian Shield and Thursday night.

Asia: Normal heat and high humidity with scattered thunderstorms will persist in the region through Friday from Taiwan and southern China to South Korea. Scattered showers in central China may shift northward. In Japan, showers will be followed by drying.

**Europe**  
Today: High 55, Low 45, Wind S 10-20, Clouds Partly cloudy.  
Tomorrow: High 58, Low 48, Wind S 10-20, Clouds Partly cloudy.

**Asia**  
Today: High 85, Low 75, Wind S 10-20, Clouds Partly cloudy.  
Tomorrow: High 88, Low 78, Wind S 10-20, Clouds Partly cloudy.

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**WINDS OF VICTORY** — Thousands of Albanians demonstrating Monday in support of striking miners and demanding that the Communist government resign. The legislature began meeting Monday evening to choose a "government of national salvation."

## IRAQ: U.S. Secret Report Tells of Ruin, Desolation and a Health Crisis

(Continued from page 1)

blackouts on the night of Jan. 17, when the war began. This was followed by raids on power plants.

Even now, 80 percent of the nation's power grid is out of service. Electricity shortages are aggravating a health care crisis.

In addition, allied warplanes wrecked Iraq's civilian telecommunications system, described as a total loss by one estimate, and the bombing seriously damaged the national network of roads and bridges, crippling commerce in a nation that straddles two major river valleys, the Tigris and the Euphrates.

Generally, the damage seems less visible in Baghdad than in many areas of the countryside.

The critical sector of oil production, which drives Iraq's economy, requires a major infusion of cash, about \$1.5 billion, to get its export pipelines going at prewar levels, and Iraq may not be able to maintain its gasoline output without Western technology, spare parts and expertise in the near term.

Because of international trade sanctions imposed after the invasion of Kuwait in August, Iraq has been unable to import urgently needed equipment and has not sold a cargo of oil since the invasion.

One of the major mysteries remains how many Iraqi soldiers and civilians died. United States intelligence agencies assert that they have not addressed this question and the Bush administration approaches it with official disinterest.

Intelligence officers connected with the United States Central Command conducted what they described as a purely mathematical exercise at the end of the war to

estimate Iraqi war dead by subtracting prisoners of war and an assumed percentage of deserters and then assigning a mortality rate to those Iraqis who remained on the battlefield.

By this method, the command derived a death toll of about 100,000 Iraqi soldiers, and General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the allied commander, was said to have provided this unofficial tally in private briefings to members of Congress.

Some analysts have questioned this unofficial number, arguing that the United States estimate of 540,000 Iraqi troops in the war zone overstated the size of Iraqi forces and that desertion rates were underestimated.

They also argued that such a large number of battle deaths would have been accompanied by at least as many wounded, and that no evidence of this has been detected by foreign relief agencies working with Iraq's medical system.

The Iraqi government has not come forward with any authoritative estimate of war dead. Other unofficial estimates of Iraqi war dead have put the figure at 25,000 to 50,000.

Allied war planners sought to keep civilian deaths in Iraq to a minimum, though there were notable mistakes, including the attack on an air raid shelter in Baghdad that apparently killed more than 300 civilians.

A report issued recently by the environmental group Greenpeace estimated the number of Iraqi civilians killed during the war at 5,000 to 15,000, based on a review of statements by allied officials and other unofficial sources.

Overall, the American analysts say, the Iraqis are struggling pre-

cariously under a patchwork of short-term remedies that will probably deteriorate in the months ahead if the Bush administration maintains trade sanctions in an effort to force President Saddam Hussein from power.

The Bush administration's internal findings paralleled those reported by a special United Nations mission to Iraq in March, which concluded that because of the damage inflicted on it, "Iraq has, for some time to come, been relegated to a preindustrial age, but with all the disabilities of post-industrial dependency on an intensive use of energy and technology."

Some administration officials criticized the UN report, prepared under the supervision of Undersecretary-General Martti Ahtissari, for describing the damage to Iraq with terms like "near apocalyptic." But in their detailed review of each sector of Iraq's economy, the United Nations and United States assessments are not dissimilar.

The Central Intelligence Agency estimates a repair bill in Iraq of up to \$30 billion, about half of which would have to come from hard currency earnings on resumed shipments of oil.

Add to this the \$8 billion Iraq owes this year on its \$80 billion in national debt, none of which has been paid, and a yet-to-be-determined bill for war reparations to Kuwait, and the outline of Iraq's postwar economic crisis takes an ominous shape, with or without Mr. Hussein.

At the outset of the war, the Bush administration said its objectives included the elimination of Iraq's offensive war-making ability and weapons of mass destruction.

But in carrying out a strategy to

achieve these goals, the Pentagon appears to have miscalculated the multiplying effects on public health of its large-scale destruction of the electrical system, which fed civilian as well as military industries.

The system powered water purification and sewage treatment plants, the loss of which led to a sharp increase in disease during and after the war.

An Iraqi official two weeks ago said engineers had restored 1,500 megawatts of generating capacity out of what Western officials say was a level of 9,000 megawatts.

The Iraqi government announced last week that eight-hour daily blackouts will be a continuing feature, even where electricity has been restored in major cities. Many smaller towns and villages remain without electricity.

## KURDS: 9 Iraqis Killed

(Continued from page 1)

Republican Guard soldiers, witnesses said.

In Arbil, west of Sulaimaniya, crowds of young men have been gathering every night for a week to protest attempts by Iraqi security forces to round up military deserters, witnesses said.

Demonstrations began last week when Iraqi authorities apparently tried to organize a demonstration against the allied occupation of northern Iraq. The plan backfired when the gathering began shouting "Haji Bush, Haji Bush," a respectful Islamic nickname for President George Bush, the witnesses said.

On Friday night, a crowd of about 400 attacked a police station in Arbil but no injuries were reported, according to two Kurdish truck drivers interviewed in Ramhadi.

In D'ok, just outside the security zone, allied soldiers heard gunfire and what may have been anti-tank weapons Sunday night, said Captain Brenda Marsh, a spokeswoman at Incirlik Air Base in Turkey. She had no further details on the incident.

Other riots have occurred in Zakho, a city in the security zone. On Sunday, Kurds there burned an Iraqi flag and attacked several buildings, U.S. military officials in Turkey said.

Refugee camps in Turkey have emptied, but many of the Kurds who were in them are staying in the "safe haven" set up by U.S. and allied forces around the towns of Zakho, Amadiya and D'ok.

More than a million Kurdish refugees are still in camps in Iraq. (AP, Reuters)

## Bush Gives Soviets New Trade Waiver

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush on Monday extended for one year a waiver that is likely to lead to giving the Soviet Union most-favored-nation trade benefits and additional grain credits.

The president made this decision in view of the fact that the Soviet government has substantially reduced barriers to emigration for Soviet citizens," the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said in a statement.

"The president's action will permit the Soviet Union to remain eligible for export credit guarantee programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture and of the Export-Import Bank," Mr. Fitzwater said.

The moves are signs of a renewed warmth in Mr. Bush's relationship with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev following strains earlier in the year due to the harsh military crackdown in the Baltic states and a lag in Soviet economic and political changes.

The White House said that the United States was interested in helping Moscow, but that Washington expected a payoff.

Mr. Fitzwater said, "We are interested in pursuing our agenda and the things that are important to us, particularly in the arms control area."

Mr. Bush's waiver eased restrictions on trade with the Soviets imposed under the Jackson-Vanik amendment to a 1974 trade law. The amendment requires countries to allow free emigration to qualify for U.S. trade concessions.

"Numbers of Soviets emigrating rose from 2,000 in 1986 to over 370,000 in 1990," Mr. Fitzwater said. "The administration believes that this positive trend will continue."

The waiver of the restrictions helps clear the way for economic aid, including up to \$1.5 billion of grain credits sought by Mr. Gorbachev and most-favored-nation trade benefits. Such benefits allow a nation to have the lowest possible tariffs put on its imports.

The president also waived Jackson-Vanik for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, all of which have taken steps to ease strict policies on emigration.

The extension of the Jackson-

Vanik waiver was one of two preconditions for the granting of most-favored-nation trade status to the Soviet Union. The other is a comprehensive U.S.-Soviet trade agreement.

Such an agreement was signed at Mr. Bush's meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Washington a year ago, but the administration delayed submitting the pact to Congress while awaiting Soviet parliamentary action on a law liberalizing emigration policy.

The Soviet parliament's recent approval of such a law was expected to lead the administration to grant its former adversary most-favored-nation status soon.

In addition, extension of the waiver would let the United States supply the Soviet Union with up to \$300 million of export-import credits and \$300 million in Overseas Private Investment Corp. loan guarantees.

Asked when an announcement on the Soviet grain credit request was likely, Mr. Fitzwater said: "It is in the works. It might come this week — but it could slip."

Mr. Bush said last week that experts who visited the Soviet Union recently were leaning in favor of granting the credits, but Mr. Fitzwater said Monday that the president had not yet reached a final decision.

"We're interested in helping," he said, "but there are a number of issues that have to be resolved in making that decision."

Mr. Bush's action was the latest evidence of an upturn in U.S.-Soviet relations after a period of coolness caused by the Kremlin's crackdown in the Baltics and Mr. Gorbachev's swing toward Soviet hard-liners.

It was also seen as part of the march toward a superpower meeting in Moscow that Mr. Fitzwater said could take place soon.

"We're looking at end of June, or July period, for scheduling it, but we don't have a date at this point," he said.

A major hurdle to a Bush-Gorbachev meeting was cleared Saturday in Lisbon when Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the Soviet foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, settled a dispute over a treaty reducing conventional forces in Europe. (Reuters, AP)

## BALTIC: Moscow Clears Troops

(Continued from page 1)

air," so that the bullets could not possibly have hit any of the civilian demonstrators or even ricocheted off the television tower.

"Investigators of the Lithuanian prosecutor's office presented no proof that would confirm that the deaths and injuries were the result of the military action," wrote Mr. Trubina, saying that the events were the result of the "anti-constitutional activities of the leadership of the Lithuanian republic."

A Lithuanian government report issued the month after the assault concluded that nine civilians were either shot directly by Soviet troops or killed by ricocheting bullets while four were run over by tanks.

It said that a KGB plainclothes officer who was shot in the back during the takeover was probably killed inadvertently by soldiers.

**New Name for Nation**  
Tass said President Gorbachev and the leaders of nine republics agreed Monday to change the country's name to the Union of Soviet Sovereign Republics, but remain committed to socialist ideals.

The Associated Press reported. On May 25, the day after the previous session, President Yeltsin of the Russian Republic disclosed the leaders' nearly complete agreement on changing the name of the country from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Union of Soviet Sovereign Republics.

A Gorbachev aide, Georgi Shakhmatov, told Tass that the

need to keep the word "socialist" in the country's name was expressed at Monday's meeting, but that the argument was countered by the view that "no countries are left in the world with ideological symbols in their names."

## EC Ministers See Yugoslav Conflict As 'Very Serious'

The Associated Press

DRESDEN, Germany — The European Community warned Monday that Yugoslavia could fall into a "very serious situation" and hinted that the country risked loss of EC support if it broke apart.

The ethnic crisis was a top agenda item for foreign ministers of the 12-member EC who came to Dresden for their first meeting in a former East German city.

The EC is concerned that the struggles among the Yugoslav republics are pushing economic problems aside, Jacques Foccart, foreign minister of Luxembourg.

"A very serious situation could arise in Yugoslavia," he said, outlining four areas in which the EC made recommendations to the Yugoslavs: respect for the constitution and rotation of the presidency among the six republics and two provinces, respect for human and minority rights, peaceful dialogue to resolve problems and, lastly, changes in the economy.

## KOREA: Stop North, Roh Says

(Continued from page 1)

Pyeonggiang was ready to resume discussions on permitting international inspection of its atomic plants. North Korea signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1985, but has refused to permit the "safeguard" inspections required by that pact.

"Although we do not have the full story yet," Mr. Roh said, "I would like to take this as a positive indication."

"The United States," he said, "is working through all possible diplomatic channels to press North Korea into signing a safeguard pact."

He added that the Soviet Union, with whom South Korea has increasingly close ties, Japan and other nations were also seeking to persuade the North and that China, as well, is opposed to the North

Korean nuclear weapons development.

"A North Korea armed with nuclear weapons will pose a major threat not only to the security of the Republic of South Korea, but also to the peace of this region and the world at large," Mr. Roh said in appealing for international support.

The South Korean president's comments were made six days after North Korea's announcement that it had dropped its long-standing intense opposition to United Nations seats for both Koreas.

Mr. Roh called this "an enormous shift," and said it was "a reluctant choice imposed on North Korea by the changing world situation and pressures by nations surrounding it, rather than its willing option."

## U.S. Presses Iraq On Reparations

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States rejected Monday a too low a recommendation by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, that Iraq pay up to 30 percent of future oil revenues to victims of the Gulf war.

The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said, "We do not think that the 30 percent level suggested is adequate to compensate, on a timely basis, Kuwaitis and the others who have suffered so grievously at Iraq's hand."

She said that Washington was in consultation with the other Security Council members "concerning our belief that the ceiling should be 50 percent."

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## Civil Rights Vote Will Set '92 Tone On Race as an Issue

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the House votes this week on civil rights, more is at issue than one bill. It is an early test of the continuing resonance of race as a political issue, a leading indicator of the tone of the 1992 campaign.

The bill, after all, will still have to make its way through the Senate, and a House-Senate conference committee. Then it will confront a threatened presidential veto, and if that happens there will be votes on overriding the veto.

So the decision on whether federal law will be changed to make it easier for victims of job discrimination to sue and collect damages is some time off.

The debate Tuesday will highlight some of the real differences among three proposals — the Democratic Leadership bill, President George Bush's proposal, and a "gentle" bill sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus that rejects the compromises that Democratic leaders have made to try to win votes.

On issues from the standard of proof needed in job discrimination cases to the rights of women to sue for damages to the finality of court orders, the bills differ widely.

But the debate will also tread along the latest fissure in the racial fault line in American politics that opened when President Lyndon B. Johnson won passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Mr. Johnson knew then he was risking the Democratic Party's base among Southern whites, and in the North, among working-class whites in particular. In 1990, a New York Times/CBS News Poll of voters showed only 31 percent of Southern whites and 34 percent of Northern blue-collar white workers called themselves Democrats.

Today's fissure is the issue of employment quotas, limits on hiring and promotion based on race, sex, religion or national origin. Republicans used the issue in 1990, and are ready to use it a lot in 1992.

But the Democrats have put themselves in a position to do more than say, "No, you don't understand," their traditional defense, and, instead, to raise the issue for their own purposes.

President Bush called the Democratic bill a "quota bill" on Saturday at a ceremony at the United States Military Academy. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh asserted Sunday on televi-

sion that the bill made the risks of lawsuits so onerous that it would lead employers to try to stay out of court by "firing by the numbers."

Mr. Bush raised the quota issue last year, when he vetoed a similar bill. The Democrats responded legislatively and rhetorically.

Legislatively, they added a section declaring the use of quotas "an unlawful employment practice." Under the bill, someone who was denied a job because of a quota could sue for damages.

Rhetorically, they accused Mr. Bush of playing racial politics, recalling how his 1988 campaign benefited from television advertisements about Willie Horton, a black murderer who raped a woman and stabbed a man while on furlough from prison.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, the House majority leader, said Mr. Bush wanted "to hold on to this issue" and was more interested in having "30-second spots" than in trying to resolve the quota question.

Politically, though, the anti-quota language may be a better weapon than accusing Mr. Bush of divisiveness. A Democrat will be able to boast of his support for an anti-quota bill, or say that his Republican opponent voted against it.

That provision, of course, has been attacked by Mr. Bush and Mr. Thornburgh as too narrow to be effective or meaningful. But in the world of 30-second political television commercials, this is a complicated argument.

And the Republicans may renew the attacks that Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina made effectively last year, a television spot whose message was that a deserving white worker lost a job because of a quota while Mr. Helms's Democratic opponent, Harvey Gantt, backed a "quota bill."

So the elections next year — or even this autumn's, if Mr. Thornburgh runs for the Senate in Pennsylvania — may well have both parties filling the airwaves with attack messages on race. In speeches not guaranteed for television coverage, they will doubtless deplore the level and tone of the campaign.

So far this year, the administration has not been a player in seeking common ground. But Senate Republicans, far more interested in having a bill than their House counterparts, might bring it into the Senate. Before that might occur, the bill has to be a serious issue in the Senate. And for that to happen, the bill has to come out of the House with momentum.

## The Budget Crisis Evokes Depression's Gloom Across U.S.

By Michael deCourcy Hinds

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Weakened by recession and severe reductions in state and federal aid, cities and counties around the country are shedding or slashing many of the services that have helped define their mission for decades.

As mayors and others try to balance their budgets for the 1992 fiscal year, which begins on July 1 for most, the reductions are epidemic.

Honolulu is cutting back on road repairs. Sacramento, California, cannot open its new main library. Salt Lake City cannot build a fire station for a growing neighborhood. Houston is eliminating 111 hospital beds for poor patients. Bridgeport, Connecticut, plans to stop cleaning its streets on July 1 and may not provide lifeguards at its beaches this summer.

Urban experts and mayors around the country say that not since the 1930s have so many cities faced such crippling fiscal constraints or lack of

federal, state and taxpayer support. "Cities are facing the toughest times since the Great Depression," said Mayor Sidney J. Barthelemy of New Orleans, president of the National League of Cities.

Urban specialists confirm that bleak assessment and say the new fiscal year will bring a huge shakeout in services. "The day of reckoning cannot be put off any longer," said Richard P. Nathan, director of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government at the State University of New York in Albany.

To be sure, some welcome the day of reckoning. Daniel J. Mitchell, an economist at the Heritage Foundation, a Washington research organization that stresses private enterprise, said the end of the boom of the 1980s would "hopefully force these governments to not waste so much money."

The hardest-hit cities and counties are in the Northeast and the Middle West, which have lost tax revenue as jobs and businesses fell victim to the

recession. But Western and Southern cities with stronger economies are also struggling to meet the service demands of their growing populations.

As cities raise taxes and cut spending, economists say they fear that the money taken from consumers' pockets could inhibit recovery from the recession.

Researchers may take months to provide a national picture of the changes occurring in city budgets and services, but 50 interviews with professional organizations and municipal officials across the country provide a snapshot report.

Whether the cities surveyed were large or small, growing or shrinking, well managed or not, officials in most places said they had already made all the easy budget reductions and had begun cutting highly visible, direct services.

The service reductions and tax increases are driving out middle-class residents, leaving behind people with a greater share of social problems and needs, further adding to the cities' burdens.

This trend makes it harder and harder for cities to muster the kind of broad political support that gave rise to federal anti-poverty programs in the 1960s and revenue sharing in the 1970s. "I'm pretty pessimistic," Mr. Nathan said.

He and other experts say that cities cannot solve their problems alone, but that no one wants to help until officials prove that they can spend money wisely.

The decline of public libraries is one barometer of the problems. "These are the worst cutbacks that libraries have gone through in this century," said Linda F. Crismond, executive director of the American Library Association.

The big cities have the big problems, but thousands of counties and small cities are also slashing services. Facing what officials call its worst and

most chaotic budget problems in memory, Suffolk County on Long Island has begun giving Friday furloughs to most of its 12,000 employees.

Yet the furloughs, which are reducing street cleaning, nursing home programs, consumer-protection investigations and hundreds of other services, will save only \$4.5 million toward the county's \$60 million budget gap this fiscal year.

Nearly all the nation's 425 counties with populations of more than 100,000 are looking to reduce services, raise taxes or both, according to James D. Golden, director of research for the National Association of Counties.

In California, where a tax revolt began in 1978 when citizens cut their property taxes by half by voting for Proposition 13, many cities are having trouble.

In 1989, cities collected 17 percent less in tax revenue per person than in 1978, according to James R. Harrington, assistant director of the League of California Cities. Last year, almost a third of California's cities cut services, and a quarter raised taxes.

Los Angeles is facing a \$177 million gap in next year's budget, after having just closed a \$126 million gap in the current year's budget with service and salary reductions.

"We'll cut to the point we have to close facilities," said Rex M. Oliff, a budget specialist. "Then we will have to look elsewhere." The city is considering cuts in the 8,417-member police force by not hiring replacements for 445.

Mayor Tom Bradley has proposed reductions in library hours, tree trimming, park and recreation programs, traffic signal repairs and street resurfacing, along with enactment of new taxes on property transfers and cable television and increases in water and sewer fees.

## But for N.Y., a Glimmer in the Tunnel

New York Times Service

ALBANY, New York — A much-awaited legislative agreement on a budget for New York state means New York City will not have to borrow the full \$3 billion it warned it would need if the measure were not in place by last week, according to John T. Bozell, the city's legislative representative here in the state capital.

The final agreement, which must be voted on and then approved by Governor Mario M. Cuomo, is "the light at the end of the tunnel" for New York

City's current fiscal crisis, Mr. Bozell said after the agreement was announced Sunday.

The state budget for the coming fiscal year will provide millions in aid for New York City for a wide variety of municipal services. In the absence of a state budget, the city was prepared to go into the market for large short-term borrowing.

Mr. Bozell said some part of that might still have to be borrowed because the state must do its own borrowing before it can transmit money to local governments, a process that can take up to two weeks.

## Stifling Austerity Spawns a New Wave of Cuban Refugees

By Howard W. French

New York Times Service

MIAMI — When his only income dried up — money from the sale of secondhand clothes sent to him by relatives in the United States — Juan Alfredo Molelillo Grempe decided that he had had enough of spartan life in Cuba and set out in desperation on a raft for Florida.

Three days later, after being picked up by boats off the Florida Keys, Mr. Molelillo had arrived, joining more than 600 other Cubans who have escaped their country on makeshift vessels this year in the largest wave of refugees from the island since the Mariel boatlift in 1980.

But although many of the hundreds of thousands of Cubans who fled after Fidel Castro's Communist revolution in 1959 spoke of political motives for their flight, today's refugees talk of a stark austerity

they say has begun to make life unbearable for many.

Though they still complain of a lack of freedoms in Cuba, today's refugees dwell with grim detail on an existence without necessities, from underwear to soap and medicines, that has taken hold since the collapse of Communist partners in Europe.

Andrew Zimbalist, an expert on the Cuban economy at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, said Cuba's per capita income had shrunk by 5 to 7 percent in 1990, adding, "We are looking at a similar decline for this year."

In recent months, as Mr. Castro's government has tightened the nation's belt as part of an adjustment program, refugees say that even a healthy diet has become a struggle for most Cuban families.

"For three months, we had eaten no meat," said Mr. Molelillo, a 36-year-old

laid-off welder, who was interviewed along with half a dozen other recent arrivals at a detention center of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami, where they waited for their papers to be processed. "Without food, there was nothing to do but leave."

"In March, I traveled to Oriente, and people there told me they had been washing themselves with plain water because there was no soap," he said, referring to Cuba's eastern province. "I told them it had been three months since we have seen socks in Havana. We laughed and cried together."

In the past, Cuba aggressively patrolled the island's waters against escapes. But recent refugees say Cuba's efforts to prevent flight by small boats, rafts, and inner tubes have all but ended.

"There are so many people putting out

to sea nowadays that the one or two patrols they have cannot really hope to stop them," said Mr. Molelillo, who left a wife and two children behind when he fled. "In any event, they don't seem to have much means."

Economists say that supplies of petroleum products from the Soviet Union have fallen sharply and that deliveries have become irregular in the last year, largely a consequence of that country's own growing economic disorder.

"Just basic products, clothes, you can't get anymore," said Julio Lázaro Rodríguez Siscard, 24, who left Cuba on a raft, arriving in Key West with two brothers and three friends three days later.

Like several other refugees, Mr. Rodríguez castigated the "system" in Cuba, but spoke mainly of poverty and frustrated material desires. "What can I do with

that?" he asked dismissively of the 350-peso (\$314) monthly salary he said he was paid until he was laid off. "Find the bare necessities if I am lucky, nothing more."

Mr. Rodríguez's salary was considerably better than the average of about 195 pesos a month. But with store shelves empty and almost all staple foods rationed, even many with relatively high wages have begun to look for ways out of the country.

"Our system is not something with a future," said Jorge Luis Torres Morales, 25, who worked in a Havana food processing plant and who arrived in Miami by small boat in May. "I made 350 pesos a month. That is not bad compared to some, but even if you work five years, you have nothing to show for it. A simple pair of pants, if you can find them, costs 50 pesos."

## OAU Debates Ties to Pretoria

Some at Nigeria Meeting Urge Trade and Athletics Links

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ABUJA, Nigeria — A summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity opened here Monday with leaders seeking a new policy on ties with South Africa.

More than 30 presidents are attending the three-day meeting in Abuja, Nigeria's new capital.

They were joined by Nelson Mandela, the South African black leader, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar of the United Nations, and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader.

President Ibrahim Babangida opened the meeting with a call for a "new world order."

The participants are to sign the Treaty of Abuja, a document paving the way for an African common market.

Most of the 51 members of the OAU face acute political, economic and environmental problems.

Nine presidents have left office — most at pinpoint — since the last meeting in Addis Ababa in 1990, the highest turnover in one year since the organization was founded in 1963.

Despite the spread of civil war and unrest across the continent, South Africa is the key issue as this year's meeting gets under way.

Black African leaders are divided over the approach to President F. W. de Klerk's government. Many want to ease sanctions against South Africa, hoping to speed up the changes and to cement close trade ties.

But others, led by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, insist that South Africa must remain isolated until full equality for the black majority is in sight.

Leaders of southern Africa's so-called frontline states — Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania and Namibia — held talks on the sidelines of the meeting to try to shape a new policy.

Mr. Mandela, the ANC deputy president, told reporters that his movement still wanted full economic and political sanctions against South Africa.

Summit participants who attended Mr. Mandela's meeting with the southern African leaders said there was a strong lobby to relax sanctions. They said many OAU leaders wanted to lift restrictions on travel and athletics links.

These leaders fear that the international community is poised to normalize relations with Pretoria and that Africa risks being stuck with an unenforceable policy.

"The trouble is that neither Mandela nor the OAU wants to be seen as the author of a resolution relaxing sanctions," one delegate said.

(Reuters, AFP)



Nelson Mandela, left, consulting with President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia.

## Yuri Zhukov, Soviet Journalist, Dies

Reuters

MOSCOW — Yuri A. Zhukov, 84, a veteran Soviet journalist widely known at home and abroad for his bitter attacks on the West during the Cold War period, has died, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported Monday.

Mr. Zhukov, for many years a deputy editor and foreign affairs commentator for Pravda, was hailed in an obituary signed by Mikhail S. Gorbachev and other leaders as a "real chronicler of our age and wonderful human being."

A frontline correspondent in World War II, Mr. Zhukov joined Pravda in 1946. Through his writing from France during the 1950s, he loyally expounded the Kremlin view on world affairs.

Mr. Zhukov also worked to promote Kremlin interests on the international stage as head of the official Soviet Peace Committee, frequently condemning the West

for "warmongering" and defending Soviet actions now officially renounced in Moscow.

In 1968, he fiercely condemned the Soviet-led invasion of the country to overthrow them. In 1979, he vigorously defended Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

H. N. Swanson, 91,

Hollywood Screen Agent

New York Times Service

H. N. Swanson, 91, a screen literary agent who represented some of America's greatest writers in Hollywood for more than half a century, died on Friday in Beverly Hills, California, of complications from a stroke he suffered a month ago.

Among his early clients for screenplays were William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Pearl S. Buck and Raymond Chandler.

More recently, he represented the Hollywood efforts of Joyce Carol Oates, Paul Theroux and Joseph Wambaugh.

Other deaths:

Cranston E. Jones, 73, a writer and editor with Time and People magazines for 38 years and an author of books on architecture, Saturday of cancer in New York.

Dinesh Goswami, 56, law minister in India under former Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Sunday in a car accident in his home state of Assam.

## Space Station Plans Facing Defeat in House

By Kathy Sawyer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite objections by President George Bush, the House Appropriations Committee is expected this week to ratify a decision by a subcommittee to kill the complex and controversial program to build a space station.

That would clear the way for what is expected to be a lively floor fight in the House late in the week on the \$30 billion project.

Mr. Bush, who has thrown his weight behind the program, has not written off the House, according to a NASA official, who added, "We are actively working on our options there."

In the Senate, the project's outlook is better.

Lobbying has been made more difficult by the continuing postponement of shuttle launchings, the most recent of which occurred Saturday. The space station will rely on the shuttle fleet for construction and maintenance.

Opponents of the space station argue that its purposes are not worth the cost, and they say that recent redesigns to cut costs have reduced capabilities even more.

The space station's primary technical goal is to serve as a critical laboratory for the study of human physiology and capabilities in

weightlessness, as a prerequisite for future human space exploration.

Under the congressional appropriations structure, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration competes for funding not with defense or other big technology programs, but with popular social programs. This means that the space station faces opposition from veterans, housing and environmental lobbies.

A sizable part of the project's support comes from other countries. The United States has signed agreements with Japanese, European and Canadian, whose governments are contributing elements of the orbital station.

Some of them wrote irate letters about the congressional action. The Japanese government issued an angry warning last week that if the space station was killed, it might withhold a potential of billions of dollars in contributions to other U.S.-sponsored "big science" projects, like the Superconducting Super Collider.

The European Space Agency's director-general, Jean-Marie Lutton, wrote that the station was "a cornerstone of ESA's Long-Term Space Plan" and said the congressional action "does great damage to credibility in U.S. international cooperative commitments."

## Mao's Widow Is Reported To Have Killed Herself

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Jiang Qing, widow of Mao Zedong and ring-leader of the feared "Gang of Four," committed suicide last month in the suburban Beijing villa where she had been under house arrest, Time magazine reported Monday.

The magazine said Miss Jiang, 77, was known to have throat cancer and may have wished to shorten her suffering.

"Her death comes at an awkward time for the Beijing government, concerned just now with the anniversary of the June 1989 massacre" in Beijing, the report said.

The sources for the magazine report were not further identified. An official at the Justice Ministry said he had no such information.

The Foreign Ministry Information Department, which oversees foreign journalists in China, said it was not responsible for taking queries about domestic events. The State Security Ministry also refused to comment.

Miss Jiang was convicted of falsely persecuting Chinese during

the radical leftist Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976 in an effort to seize power.

She and three other radicals who oversaw the Cultural Revolution, jointly nicknamed the "Gang of Four," were arrested shortly after the death in 1976 of Mao, the Communist Party chairman.

She was sentenced to death, but her sentence was commuted to life in prison after two years.

Little is known about her life since then.

(UPI, AP)

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Keep Working at It

Unquestionably, communism lost. The Cold War has ended in economic and political turmoil on the other side. But is the converse true: Did democracy and capitalism win? That is not so clear, to judge by the experience of an American scholar who has just had his appendix removed for the second time.

Last year, while he was visiting the Soviet Union, his appendix burst and he was rushed to the hospital in a provincial capital. The facilities were primitive; there was one towel for five people in intensive care. Two weeks ago, having long since returned to work in New York, the man suffered from sudden severe intestinal pain. His appendix had to be removed. Appendix? Yes, about one person in a hundred has two, and what his bookish friends labeled "Appendix B" was strangling his intestine.

How did the two oddly symmetrical experiences compare? Well, the man said, he had just been talking with his wife about that and they think it's a toss-up.

American hospitals have superb doctors, equipment and supplies. But at the embattled American emergency room it took seven hours to be seen, even though he went at his doctor's instruction. Below the level of doctor, the staff seemed overworked, undereducated or careless, as reflected in a perilous nursing blunder.

The Soviet hospital lacked antibiotics. Surgery was done in a style not practiced in the United States for decades, leaving a thick scar. But even allowing for his being regarded as a foreign dignitary, he found the staff, from nurse's aides on up, to be educated and sensitive. Despite the language difference, he felt cared for.

One anecdote does not prove anything about comparative health care, but it does suggest a difference, and a challenge. They have lost; the American system has not, however, won by default. Genuine victory means working for it: means having, every day, to re-emancipate democracy, means having, every day, to re-humanize capitalism.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## North Korean Progress

Even the hermit kingdom of North Korea is beginning to move with the great tides that are changing the world's politics. It took two extraordinary steps last week. It said that it would at last seek a seat in the United Nations, after having argued for years that separate seats for the two Koreas would only seal the division of the country. Then it said that it would open its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

Of the two, the second decision is of much greater concern to North Korea's uneasy neighbors. North Korea has a big nuclear establishment at Yongbyon, allegedly devoted to research. The reactors seem excessively large for research, and much recent construction has been going on there, including, apparently, a uranium enrichment plant. The satellite photographs show no sign of power generators or transmission lines. The configuration suggests a weapons factory. Put together with North Korea's capabilities with missiles, that is a major cause for anxiety in Asia. North Korea has been exporting its version of the Scud missile to the Middle East. South Korea and Japan are well within that missile's range.

For many years the Soviet Union, and occasionally China as well, found it expedient to use North Korea to send ripples of anxiety through Japan and particularly South Korea, but times have changed. The Soviets are beginning to find South Korea a highly useful supplier of goods and technology, and they entered full diplomatic relations last year. President Mikhail Gorbachev stunned the North Koreans last June by meeting with South Korea's President Roh Tae Woo—in San Francisco, no less.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Look Closely at Gates

The averted gaze, the tortured logic, the awkward silences and the double-talk about Robert Gates's nomination as director of central intelligence—it all suggests a Senate with no urge to know. Indeed, the senators seem so eager to overlook his past that they are sowing doubt about their will to oversee the CIA's future.

Mr. Gates joined the agency as a Soviet analyst in 1966. That led to several tours of duty at the White House, he rose rapidly, becoming deputy director of intelligence in 1982 and principal deputy to William Casey four years later. The public record makes clear that in the latter posts Mr. Gates at the very least looked the other way when told of the dubious trading of arms for hostages with Iran, the unlawful supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras and the illegal diversion of U.S. funds for these and possibly other unauthorized purposes.

And he had a hand in preparing testimony in November 1986 that misled Congress about the CIA's role in those activities. He personally received four warnings from CIA subordinates about the illicit dealings—two more than he cared to recall to Congress. And he proved curiously incurious, failing to follow up leads that could have uncovered illegality.

For their part, members of the Senate Intelligence Oversight Committee show a

remarkably selective interest in Mr. Gates's performance. Senator David Boren, the chairman, says that Mr. Gates, as deputy to CIA Director William Webster, "built the same kind of reputation Webster had with the committee for being candid and forthcoming." If so, Mr. Gates was a late convert.

Even onetime skeptics are not eager to talk about Mr. Gates's actions prior to 1986, when he was first nominated to head the CIA, a nomination withdrawn because of his evasive answers about his role in the Iran-contra affair.

"The concern we had at that time," Senator Arlen Specter said recently, was that promoting him might not send the right signal to "subordinates in our government" who wished to "come forward and tell the truth" to Congress. In the very next breath, however, Mr. Specter forgives and forgets. "But I think the weight as to what Mr. Gates did, while very important, has to be judged with his subsequent record."

Senators Boren and Specter and their colleagues have a clear, unavoidable constitutional duty to question Mr. Gates closely about all the unauthorized and unlawful arms shipments and what was done with the proceeds. At his confirmation hearings, lack of serious oversight would be a serious oversight indeed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Trade Resists Management

President George Bush says he doesn't want anything to do with managed trade. Never mind that his administration is putting the final touches to a new trade agreement that states categorically that Japan should reserve 20 percent of its semiconductor market for imports. Of course, Japanese companies are not actually required to buy 20 percent of their computer chips from abroad. Tokyo is only pledging that it will make its best effort. So it really isn't managed trade at all, say the Americans.

What point is Washington trying to make by this awful wordplay? Five years ago, in frustration over their inability to win more than about 10 percent of Japan's market, U.S. chip makers persuaded Washington to do something to force American products in and to end dumping of Japanese-made chips. Washington got an agreement to end dumping and a vague promise of a much higher

share of the Japanese market. The immediate shoot-yourself-in-the-foot result was to raise the prices that American computer makers had to pay for imported components, without appreciably increasing their chip makers' share of the Japanese market.

The recent negotiations to extend the 1986 agreement, which expires in July, have been remarkably friendly. Washington has agreed to scrap the cumbersome machinery it set in place to monitor Japanese production costs. The deal specifically calls for a 20 percent market share, where the previous agreement was vague. Meanwhile, the old pact has done nothing to halt the inexorable march of change that has divided the world semiconductor market into two parts. Memory chips are dominated by the huge Japanese companies, while in sophisticated, application-specific devices the Americans still have largest share. Agreement or no agreement, trade has a way of refusing to be managed.

—Asiaweek (Hong Kong)

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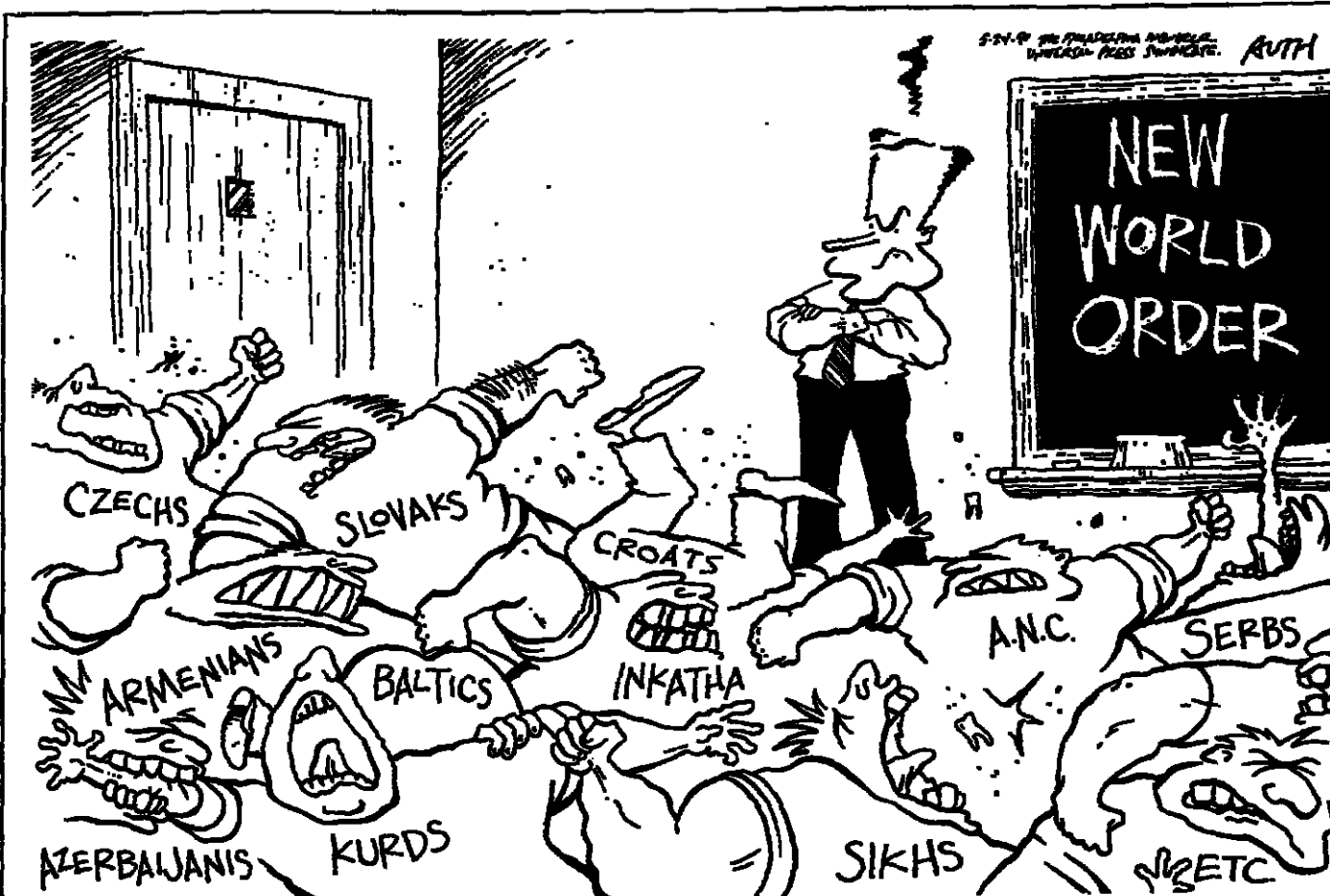
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Director of the Circulation: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS59223  
Manager, Asia: Ref D. Kinnegally, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 8610616. Telex: 01170  
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## OPINION



## Europe Should Prevent Civil War in Yugoslavia

By Flora Lewis

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — The shouting match among Yugoslavia's ethnic rivals is becoming a shooting war. Some Croatian leaders say the warning that civil war looms is only "Serbian propaganda" and that the country can and should peacefully break up into independent states. In voting last Thursday to secede from Yugoslavia by June 30 unless the turmoil dividing the country is solved, Croatia confidently asserted to the world that it can prosper on its own.

Tensions and tempers are high. There are minorities in too many places and interests are too intertwined to solve the dispute by redrawing maps. The United States and the European Community have made clear that they will not support the breakup of Yugoslavia, as the president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, repeated on Thursday.

But the nationalists are not listening. They shout past one another with such intensity that nobody knows what the arguments come down to anymore. They are choking themselves with history, and as always when history becomes the tool of polemics it exacerbates conflict. Like statistics, history can be made to prove any point. It is true that the creation of Yugoslavia after World War I was an artifice to deal with the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire, a

rich stew of peoples that never became a melting pot. Now the Serbs want either to maintain firm central powers or to achieve the old dream of a Greater Serbia at the expense of their ethnic rivals. Croatia and Slovenia want independence, in an alliance of sovereign states or on their own. Others take sides, according to their hopes for benefit.

The United States dabbled with cutting off aid to Yugoslavia in an attempt to shock people to their senses, specifically citing Serbian human rights abuses against Albanians in the province of Kosovo. But Prime Minister Ante Markovic, whose economic reform program has been blocked by feuding republics, pointed out that sanctions would only accelerate a collapse. Slovenia and Croatia took it as all the more reason to break with Serbia, since it had provoked the punishment. Washington has called off its aid suspension.

Yet there is little chance of the Yugoslavs coming to terms among themselves. The tide has to be turned from outside, a delicate matter. This is an urgent case for the new peacekeeping machinery set up last November by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in

Europe. The CSCE has no power, and ostensibly its concern is international disputes, not conflict within states. But Europe has to be concerned with a crisis that is likely to spill over to neighboring countries.

The CSCE should set up a commission to listen to all sides, identifying issues and reporting the points of contention. It could be a safety valve and provide a cooling-off period.

Rather than government representatives, it should be a group of eminent people experienced in statecraft. It is an idea that provokes interest here. Some names that have come up include Lord Carrington, Edward Shevardnadze, Helmut Schmidt and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

It is possible that with encouragement the Yugoslav government or one or more of the republics will invite such a CSCE initiative. If not, the organization should propose it.

A basic CSCE principle is that borders cannot be changed by force. If this could be made to apply to the republics' borders, it would go far toward satisfying Croatia and Slovenia. Serbia would object at first, but it might be persuaded in return for assuring the integrity of the Yugoslav state. It is a test of whether the new Europe can keep its own order, with implications far beyond Yugoslavia.

The New York Times

## Yugoslavia Doesn't Have to Be Saved at All Costs

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — As Yugoslavia approaches a breakup, its neighbors, as well as the European Community and the United States, need to decide where they stand.

Some European governments hope to halt a breakup through mediation. This probably would not work; the gaps to be closed are too wide and numerous. Governments' admissions or threats of aid suspension are unlikely to obtain results. The only way to keep the republics united is through military force — that of the Yugoslav federal army — or that of the European Community. It would be sad if Europeans and Americans backed such a solution.

But is it so important that Yugoslavia not break up?

The Slovenians want to be independent. Several senior politicians I met recently in Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital, stressed their strong federalist feelings. They did not mean, however, that they want a confederation with Serbia. They want membership in the European Community, once the Community has reached political union. Meanwhile, they long for some form of economic association with it.

Why shouldn't West Europeans welcome an independent Slovenia, and perhaps an independent Croatia, first as associates and then one day as full members of the Commu-

nity? Politically, both republics have rejected communism and are now run by democratic governments. Slovenia is in far better economic condition than the other members of the federation; Croatia benefits from a flourishing tourist industry along the Dalmatian coast — an industry crippled by recent events, but which has a formidable potential for recovery.

Luxembourg is a member of the European Community, and its population of 400,000 is one-fourth that of Slovenia. The proximity of Austria and Italy, as well as Slovenia's sociopolitical heritage, would ease

Slovenian integration into the EC. The army has the force to prevent civil war and to maintain, for a time at least, the federal structure established by Tito. The desire of the European democracies and the United States for a peaceful outcome notwithstanding, commitment to human rights should exclude a solution imposed by the army.

Neither Europe nor America has a substantial interest in keeping the republics federated at all costs — all the more so now that the disintegration of the Yugoslav state would no longer precipitate a confrontation between the Atlantic alliance and the Soviet Union.

International Herald Tribune

## The Parades Should Make Room for Some Modesty

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — And now, Desert Storm The Parade. The festivities in Washington on June 8 and in New York on June 10 are welcome opportunities to celebrate heroes and consecrate victory. This is no bad thing for Americans, rusty at nation-enriching activities.

But the parades should also be occasions to reflect on the meaning and consequences of the war, rather than the moment to close the books on it.

There is still much to be learned about our war, this war. Just as there is much to take pride in, there is much to be modest about in this war's conduct and aftermath. Parade organizers should add a float honoring the goal of serendipity to balance the speeches about military brilliance and valor and the displays of Tomahawk missiles and F-117s. Brilliant and valor, there were plenty. But there was also plain luck, including the drawing of Saddam

Hussein as the opposing strategist on the battlefield. The fact that Saddam is still in power in Baghdad, in charge of an army that is still larger and better armed than the armies of America's Arab allies in the Gulf, should also inject modesty into the bombast that will flow over the next week.

A year ago General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was hard at work on plans — not to fight Saddam but to eliminate the Central Command apparatus that ran U.S. military operations in the Middle East, and fold it into an expanded Atlantic Command. General Powell's main problem then was synchronizing the command reorganization with the planned retirement of the touchy, egocentric general finishing his career in the relative backwaters of Centcom: Norman Schwarzkopf.

General Powell emerges from De-

sert Storm postmortems as a reluctant warrior. But it is widely known that the Republican Guard, Saddam's elite force, was far more nervous and hesitant about sending U.S. forces against the Iraqis than was General Powell, who spent his days reassuring his temperamental subordinate that the military option was going to work out fine — whatever doubts he himself harbored.

Initially the Pentagon planned a 10-day bombing campaign to pave the way for a ground attack. When General Powell agreed that 10 days was sufficient, General Schwarzkopf told Washington that 10 days of bombing were fine with him, too, but 365 days would suit him even better.

In the end, the bombing campaign grew to five weeks and shattered the Iraqi occupation army in Kuwait — thanks in large part to impudence. It was President George Bush, not his military commanders, who insisted on starting the air war on Jan. 16, a day after the United Nations-mandated deadline for Iraqi withdrawal expired. Mr. Bush rightly wanted to lessen Saddam's chances to spring surprises on the multinational coalition.

Generals Powell and Schwarzkopf insisted that ground forces would not be ready to move until mid-February. The bombing campaign was replanned and lengthened to take their need for delay into account. The result was that the U.S. Air Force had the chance to bomb the occupation army into near submission, something General Powell doubted the flyers could do.

That the generals exercised caution and sought to avoid combat if there was any way around it is neither surprising nor blameworthy. The point is not to criticize them for doing their jobs in a conscientious manner in a war that Saddam forced on the international community. But General Schwarzkopf's bombastic declarations since the war ended cry out for nuance and recognition that events did not all run according to a master plan he conceived. Saddam sits in his Baghdad bunker still commanding troops while General Schwarzkopf puts down his command and turns to a business or political career or both.

This unsatisfactory aftermath owes much to the premature decision to shut down U.S. military operations. Inaccurate or incomplete reporting to Washington from General Schwarzkopf's command that the Republican

Guard in southern Iraq had been totally destroyed contributed to President Bush's cease-fire decision. Reports from the Republican Guard crossed the Shiite uprising days later.

Moreover, General Schwarzkopf may have inadvertently encouraged the Iraqi army to conclude that it could get away with returning to tyranny as usual. Instead of laying down the law to the Iraqi generals with whom he negotiated the permanent cease-fire, he insisted on treating them as equals. And he opposed efforts in Washington to carve out a much larger demilitarized zone for refugees in southern Iraq than the one that was finally established.

The problem for the parades is the same as it is for historians and for the actors in this drama: getting the balance right between justified pride and useful modesty.

The accomplishments of Desert Storm were great. They deserve to be celebrated with parades, poetry and honest accounting. To ignore or distort the shortcomings only strengthens the hand of critics who wrongly argue that Desert Storm's results were not worth the destruction it wreaked.

The Washington Post

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1891: Suitors' Brawl

PARIS — The triangular duel has been surpassed by the six lovers of a young lady in North Carolina, who recently met and fought until more than half of them were killed or wounded. A battle in which six men fight at the same time is something quite without precedent. It is new proof of the inventive genius of the American people. Such a battle has, however, the disadvantage of closely resembling a riot; and had the lady been a little more popular than she was, a meeting of her admirers would have appeared like an insurrection.

### 1916: Kaiser's Thanks

AMSTERDAM — According to a Berlin telegram the Kaiser has visited the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the Eastern theatre of war "to express to you my thanks for your great achievement of last year, for your quiet and brave perseverance last winter and during the hot fight-

## Bailing Out Gorbachev Is Wrong

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After some hedging, an official U.S. source responsible for knowing the extent of Moscow's current subsidy of communism in Cuba disgorged this figure for 1990: \$4.5 billion. That does not include the aid that the folks who gave the world Chernobyl are giving Fidel Castro to install untested nuclear reactors a stone's throw from Florida.

Let's assume that the bailout establishment — including Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who never met a grain credit he didn't like — succeeds in pouring \$1.5 billion in unsecured credit down the Kremlin drain. President George Bush, alternately looking stern and professing much anguish, will soon do that as a "humanitarian gesture" to put bread on Moscow's tables.

That means that U.S. taxpayers will be reimbursing the Kremlin for one-third of its current annual subsidy to hard-line Communist Cuba. They will be underwriting Moscow's continuance of the Cold War.

Does that make sense? Are Americans really ready to increase their deficit, to raise their taxes, or to crack down on their students to repay loans — to enable Mikhail Gorbachev to keep a Communist foothold in the Caribbean?

Here is a proposal stunning in its simplicity: If Kremlin humanitarians want to feed their people next month, let them cut off all aid to Cuba this month. Then they will be able to buy U.S. grain and meet their food crisis.

The bailout establishment sniffs at such thinking as simplistic. At Harvard, the current management of the Charles River Gang is mapping a give-away of far greater sophistication: a "Grand Bargain" of a quarter of a trillion dollars or so, over five years, in return for Soviet promises of reform.

The Grand Bargain-hunters are all nice guys. Graham Allison of the JFK School would have been national security adviser in the Dulakistocracy; Robert Blackwill is a class scholar afflicted with the fear of "Who lost Gorbachev?"; Grigori Yavlinsky is a 39-year-old economist trotted out by Mr. Gorbachev when reform is in season (and who shows a nice understanding of Western ways by reportedly cutting himself in on the bundle he seeks).

Their notion of capitalist-paid crutches for a bailout of the Communist system seems ludicrous; it is divorced from political reality and economic logic. The "Grand Bargain" is significant, however, because it sets a far-out price on helping keep Mr. Gorbachev in power. This will permit the "sensible" types to move in and settle for a cheaper bailout.

Mr. Bush and Secretary James Baker, split-the-difference types, will put on a horrified look at the Harvard stalking horse. Then they will insist that the ransom put on reform should be less, with more Soviet promises of a loosening of the command economy, perhaps throwing in fewer shootings of Baltic border guards. Maybe, as the sweetener before the limited-modified-bailout, we'll get a small reduction of Soviet arms spending and the Castro subsidy.

Already, Mr. Bush is giving way gracefully. Nice-again Gorbachev will be invited to the G-7 summit meeting to rattle his tin cup like a menacing beggar and be given quick fixes to help him stay in power.

That entire approach is a historic mistake. Richard Nixon, writing in The Washington Post (1/17, June 3), persuasively denounces bailout proposals as "counterproductive Western penitence" that would postpone the drastic economic and political changes needed to save the Soviet people.

Communism with a reformist face is a fake. Pouring in public money from the West to shore up five more years of half-measures in the Kremlin is a guaranteed loser. The only way for businesses in the Soviet republics to attract private capital in nation-building sums is to take up the money magnet called capitalism.

The economic answers are no secret. Reducing the Red Army to the size of America's will avert national bankruptcy; selling houses, apartments, land and factories to the people will absorb the "ruble overhang" and make currency convertible; unleashing the profit motive will put bread on the table. The political climate required for this is called freedom.

Impossible? Stranger things have happened under the impetus of necessity in the fullness of time. If the writings of Richard Nixon can proudly be featured in The Washington Post, the liberating idea of private property can be embraced in the Soviet Union.

The New York Times

### 1941: No Talk of Peace

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] John G. Winant, ambassador to Great Britain, passed a busy day here in conference with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Harry L. Hopkins, director of the Lend-Lease program. He told newspapermen that he had heard no talk of peace in England, and implied that he had not come here with any peace proposal. He will discuss the conditions in England and the latest development of the European war with the president.

# “Everything that is perfect must exceed its kind.”

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



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## CHINA: Few See an Eruption of Dissent Anytime Soon

(Continued from page 1)

or six-year wait after graduation before they can go abroad.

In addition, many students complain that the academic world these days is intellectually lifeless. And the economic slowdown of the last couple of years, which has contributed to the sense of despair in society, has made it difficult for students to find good jobs.

"It's never been tougher for students," said a senior at People's University, which educates many of the children of China's officials. "Nobody thinks life is better now than it was a couple of years ago, and a lot of policies have been counterproductive, making us more hostile than before."

Not only is it becoming more common to hear Chinese speak warmly about capitalism, but a growing number also seem to be questioning the previous conventional wisdom that the Communist Revolution was a good idea that went astray over time. More and more people say that the entire revolution may have been a mistake from the start.

"As far as I can see, the Communist Revolution was a bad thing for China," an official who has minister-level status said bluntly.

Asked how many other minister-level officials, at the peak of the political system, still believe in

Marxism, he said: "It's hard to say, but probably very few. Many fewer than half."

Given the growing disillusionment and resentment, it is all the more remarkable that Prime Minister Li Peng and other hard-liners have maintained power so effectively. There have been occasional signs of protest over the last two years, but nothing that might rock the regime.

Mr. Li predicted last month that he would remain in office at least until his term expires in 1993, and now most people believe he is right. To be sure, he has shown a measure of flexibility in economic matters, and there are some signs that China is resuming its path of economic restructuring.

But some Chinese doubt that there will be far-reaching changes until Deng Xiaoping and other top leaders die. Mr. Deng, who will turn 87 in August, is frail but appears reasonably healthy; his elder sister is alive at the age of 90.

From a Western viewpoint, it might seem that protests are most likely when people are most angry, but that may not be the case in China.

For the last four decades, protests have been linked not only to the amount of steam building up among the public, but also to the government's tolerance of criticism.

When the authorities have tried to lift the lid a bit on the cauldron of public opinion, there has been a gush of angry steam; each time, the leaders have angrily and violently put the lid back on, and the steam has generally disappeared from view.

**Protest Against Deng**

Students at China's most politically active university smashed empty bottles Monday in an act of defiance aimed at the senior leader, Mr. Deng, on the second anniversary of China's bloody suppression of the pro-democracy movement. The Washington Post reported from Beijing.

Breaking bottles is a popular form of nonverbal protest because the words for "bottle" sound like "Xiaoping," the given name of Mr. Deng.

As a large force of police and armed paramilitary troops cordoned off Tiananmen Square on Monday night and patrolled college campuses, the anniversary of the June 4 crackdown passed quietly, almost without incident.

At Beijing University, where the security presence has been the heaviest of all the college campuses, students threw dozens of bottles around midnight from the windows of a graduate student dormitory on the campus of the university that was in the forefront of the spring 1989 demonstrations.

## BOEING: Denial on Crash

(Continued from page 1)

which since 1982 had flown without accident.

The Lauda Air jet was an extended-range and stretched version of the plane and was powered by massive Pratt & Whitney 4,000 Series engines, each capable of delivering 56,000 pounds of thrust.

Ms. Reese said that if reverse thrust had been engaged at full power — and she stressed that she was speaking hypothetically — a mechanism would have automatically caused the engine to idle.

The reverse thrusts are usually used after landing to slow the aircraft, creating a typical roar heard by passengers. On the 767, the reverse thrusts consist of sliding sleeves that progressively divert the jet stream through louvers instead of through the tail pipe.

Bart Bakker, president of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations, said pilots were trained to deploy reverse thrusts in flight as a means of braking some aircraft in an emergency.

Modern aircraft achieve this effect with speed brakes, or spoilers, on the wing, large flaps that are also used to assist the ailerons in banking at low speed.

But on older DC-8s and 707 four-engine models, he said, pilots can slow the aircraft and descend rapidly by activating the reverse thrusts on the two engines closest to the fuselage.

"It is possible to carry out this maneuver on quite a range of aircraft," he said.

But he said he could imagine that with an uncontrolled application of full reverse thrust on only one of the 767's engines, "There might be a moment in which, most probably, you would lose an engine."

"I wouldn't like to try it," he said.

Mr. Bakker said that on most planes it was possible to select the thrust reversers manually for each engine and to correct any tendency to veer to one side with the rudder or nose wheel steering. But the Boeing 767 is one of a new generation of aircraft in which flight and engine controls are computer assisted. Experts said that in theory the computer would countermand any attempt to apply full reverse thrust at high speed.

The digital flight data recorder, he said, would have revealed whether reverse thrust had been applied. But Mr. Lauda said that the recorder had been too badly damaged by fire to be useful.

Don Smith, director of the International Federation of Airworthiness, near London, said he had never heard of an accident caused by the inadvertent application of reverse thrust in the air.

### ACROSS

1 "Madam, I'm  
5 Sunken lance  
9 Tiff  
13 Roman tyrant  
14 Gets older  
15 Pisa's river  
16 Snooze  
19 Acme  
20 Measure of nine inches

### DOWN

1 Goat or rabbit  
2 More profound  
3 Tatum or Garfunkel  
4 Caribou's food  
5 Purim villain  
6 Middleman

### ACROSS

21 Fr. women's titles  
22 Steamed  
24 Snare  
26 "I Like —"  
28 Lunch from side to side  
31 Confidant  
33 Parsimonious  
36 Poet who wrote "The Kiss..."  
37 Snooze — and then some

### DOWN

41 Having wings  
42 City in Ukrainian S.S.R.  
43 Plum varieties  
46 Flylike insect  
50 Recede  
51 Early talk-show host Jerry —  
54 Pairs  
55 U.S.C.G. woman  
57 Operatic prince  
58 Diving bird  
60 Snooze  
64 " — go brag!"  
65 Kind of year  
66 Algonquian Indian  
67 Religious period  
68 " — it Romantic?"  
69 This judge is Learned

### ACROSS

7 "For — a jolly  
8 Hauler of sorts  
9 Gorge  
10 Fortified military post  
11 "... have you wool?"  
12 "Little piggy"  
17 Unfold  
18 Refs' kin  
19 Muscle contraction  
23 Tables  
25 Poet who wrote "Stories of God"  
27 HUD chief for Bush  
28 Speakers' hesitations  
30 Before, poetically  
32 Unimpaired  
34 Sheen  
35 Assist  
37 Thick piece  
38 Certain source of clothing  
40 Trust agreement  
42 "Do — say, not..."  
47 Rouse

### DOWN

41 Author of "Fables in Slang"  
44 Norse king  
45 Oil used in perfumery  
48 Rouse

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49 Inquire  
52 Powerful person  
53 An ally against Iraq: 1990-91  
56 House preceder  
58 Buddy or Irene  
60 — Aviv  
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## JAPAN: U.S. Workers See New Kind of Discrimination

(Continued from page 1)

cultural considerations, not discrimination.

Because the Japanese share a common tradition and approach to doing business, they say, it is simply more efficient and comfortable for them to look to themselves for leadership, at least for now.

"We admit that the number of Americans in management is quite limited," said Takii Mitsuo, executive director of the Japanese External Trade Organization in New York, which promotes trade with the United States.

"Japanese companies like to keep management the Japanese way," he said. "It's due to cultural and language issues. They need the deep human relationships that they have with the parent companies in Tokyo."

Justin L. Camerlengo, a spokesman for Matsushita Electric Industrial Corp. of America, added that Japanese companies were cautious with their U.S. investments. "They like to watch them for a long period of time before turning them over," he said.

At a fast-growing Matsushita factory in Georgia with 750 employees, Mr. Camerlengo said, 42 of 100 managers are Japanese, but

that is down from 58 a year or two ago, and he said the number would continue to slide.

Late last year, a federal court in Chicago penalized the Quasar television set company, a Matsushita subsidiary in Franklin Park, Illinois, \$2.5 million in damages for discrimination on grounds of national origin, a violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Three managers had complained that the company dismissed 66 American managers five years ago to cut costs, but retained all its Japanese managers. The company is appealing the decision.

The defenders of Japanese companies find additional support, or at least understanding, from some American experts.

In view of Japan's commercial success, Robert E. Cole, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley who has studied the Japanese automobile industry in the United States, said that "it's easy to think your way is best."

"They tend to be less willing to relinquish control to local units," Mr. Cole said of the Japanese. "The power is really kept in Tokyo."

It is possible, too, that the Japanese are no more discriminatory than Americans — that they just

have not lived in a society that has sensitized people against open displays of discrimination.

"In the United States, we have this notion that discrimination is wrong," said Linda Krieger, a former Equal Employment Opportunity Commission lawyer who is now a lecturer at Stanford Law School. "So we're more covert — even if we have the same attitudes."

But to critics, the heavy reliance on managers of a single nationality — and, for that matter, on men — betrays ignorance or open defiance of American law.

The law protects people of various nationalities, Americans included, from workplace discrimination in just the same way that it protects women and minority groups.

Job discrimination by the Japanese is a delicate issue, and American and Japanese officials discuss it reluctantly.

The Bush administration, eager to lure Japanese investment to the United States, treats the issue gingerly. And the last thing the Japanese say they need is to be labeled as chauvinists, which could taint the rapport they have built with American consumers.



Long-time Trib fashion editor, Hebe Dorsey went into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century — along with glorious, gossip-tidbits, records of fabulous gals, stunning fashions, gentlemen's duels and "crazy inventions." With hundreds of excerpts of articles, delightful vignettes and 147 illustrations, this book is a vivid evocation of a period no one imagined would ever end. A great gift idea.

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## Hong Kong Disputes China's Trade in Kidneys

By Barbara Basler

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — A letter, business-like and detailed, was sent to virtually all Hong Kong doctors recently, offering kidney transplants at the Eastern China Military Region Main Hospital in Nanjing for \$12,000.

The letter specified that the fee would cover not only the operation, but a kidney from a living donor in China and round-trip air fare from Hong Kong.

The transplant package, which Hong Kong officials say is not illegal, is being offered by a businessman here who even included his beeper number along with his office telephone.

The businessman has been so roundly and publicly denounced by the Hong Kong medical establishment that he no longer answers either number.

Still, his letter has prompted a debate in this British colony over the ethical and medical problems of kidney transplants performed in China — operations that are attracting growing numbers of patients from around Asia.

Doctors are wary of the abundance of available kidneys in China, where a transplant can be arranged in a matter of months, while the same operation in Hong Kong

would take almost four years to arrange because of a shortage of donor organs.

"I am left with many, many reservations about how kidneys are obtained there," said Dr. Ignatius Cheng, a renal specialist at Queen Mary Hospital in Hong Kong. "If the operation involves a living, unrelated donor you have to wonder why this person is giving up a kidney. For the love of mankind? Or are we talking about the sale of organs?"

He added that if the source is an executed prisoner — as hospitals in China often say — "that raises a lot of ethical questions, too."

Dr. M.K. Chan, a prominent renal specialist who is among the few doctors in Hong Kong to refer patients to the mainland for the operations, said: "Almost all kidneys transplanted in China come from executed prisoners. That's the main source, along with a few donated by living relatives."

The kidney specialist said that China has "an excess of kidneys," because it has few patients on expensive dialysis machines, so the number of people there with failed kidneys awaiting transplants is very small.

The Chinese Ministry of Health has repeatedly said it was unaware of kidney transplants involving executed prisoners.

Officially, it says that the kidneys come from Chinese who die from various causes, and whose organs are given with the consent of the family. But Hong Kong doctors say that their counterparts in China openly dis-

cuss using kidneys from executed prisoners.

Newspapers here recently carried stories about a well-known Hong Kong businessman who journeyed to Guangzhou for a kidney transplant from an executed prisoner.

The cost of a mainland transplant is relatively cheap compared with the cost in Western countries, doctors said, about \$9,000 if arranged directly through a hospital, though some operations cost as much as \$26,000.

While there is a worldwide shortage of kidneys for transplants, doctors say the problem is acute in Hong Kong, which is 98 percent ethnic Chinese.

"I blame the government's lack of coordination for much of the donor problem, but the traditional Chinese belief that the body must be buried intact is a very important factor as well," said a top renal specialist.

Critical of the medical standards in many mainland hospitals, and troubled by the uncertain source of their kidney supplies, most doctors here discourage patients from traveling to China for transplants.

One Hong Kong doctor, who asked not to be named, said, "Hospitals in China want overseas patients because they get hard currency for these operations."

"I can see a real potential for abuse as more and more Chinese authorities discover prisoners' organs can be profitable," he said. China's hospitals have shown a growing,

aggressive interest in attracting overseas kidney patients. One hospital in nearby Guangzhou has opened a Hong Kong office to recruit patients.

A former Hong Kong resident now living in Australia ignored her doctor's warnings and had a kidney transplant in China last year. The 54-year-old woman, Pauline Mak, had been on dialysis for three years, but after contacting a doctor in Hong Kong she waited only six months before she was told that a kidney was available in China.

The woman said she received the kidney of an executed prisoner, and was told nothing about him except that he had agreed to donate it.

Dr. Chan, who is credited with organizing the colony's free dialysis program, said he was against the sale of kidneys from living donors, but he disagrees with doctors who object to transplants involving organs from executed prisoners.

"When you are dealing with a desperate patient, it is not fair to impose your ethical standards," he said. "These operations are standard, legal procedures in China, and so I present them as an option."

Dr. Chan added: "The doctors I know in China say there are no so-called freedom fighters, dissidents, or student protesters involved. The executed prisoners are criminals, robbers, gunmen, people like that."



**BOTTOMS UP** — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain drinking a little toast of rice wine on Monday during a state dinner in Tokyo with the Japanese prime minister, Toshiki Kaifu.

## Thousands Flee Rain of Lava in Japan

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — A volcano in southern Japan that lay dormant for 199 years erupted Monday in an explosion of smoke and lava, setting houses and forests aflame and raining hot rocks on small villages.

One man was dead and 29 people were missing, the police said. More than 20 people were burned, many of them critically.

The eruption of Mount Unzen, on the main southern island of Kyushu about 50 kilometers (30 miles) from Nagasaki, appeared to be among the largest volcanic eruptions in Japan in at least 50 years.

The volcano has been shaking and spewing smoke since Nov. 17, and in recent weeks many people had been evacuated from their homes. Hundreds of them returned this weekend, however, after experts said that a larger explosion was not imminent.

Many of those missing, the police said, were journalists who had approached the base of the mountain before the explosion. Most of them were carrying two-way radios and their organizations said that contact with them had been lost. Also among the missing, local news reports said, were several area residents, a French cou-

ple and an American geologist who had come to study the volcanic action.

The dead man was believed to be a policeman who was caught when lava engulfed his patrol car. Because of the falling rocks and high temperatures, it was impossible to send search teams into the area, the police said.

Japanese television showed pictures of scores of people covered in grey mud and ash, many of them with their clothes partly burned off. A doctor at a hospital in Shimabara, the nearest city, said that many of the burns were "very critical" and that a number of the victims had burns in their respiratory systems.

More than 5,000 people were fleeing their homes, the authorities said.

"It's like hell down there," a fire fighter said after emerging from a village in an area called Kita-Kamikoba. "Everything is burning."

Many homes could be seen in flames, and the Japanese military was called in late Monday to help rescue people caught in the path of the lava. Officials said they would try to enter the area in armored personnel carriers.

Mount Unzen, which is 1,356 meters (4,462 feet) above sea level, lies in one of Japan's most active volcanic areas and one of the most popular hot-spring resort areas in southern Japan.

The volcano was the site of a major eruption in 1792, when Japan was still under the rule of the Tokugawa shoguns, and 15,000 people are believed to have died. The 1792 eruption was the worst volcanic disaster in Japan's history.

For a country that usually cherishes predictability and runs on a schedule as rigid as a shift change at a Toyota plant, Monday's eruption was a reminder to the Japanese that they live in one of the most violently unpredictable corners on Earth.

There are 19 active volcanoes that Japan considers particularly dangerous, and many geologic faults that threaten calamitous earthquakes.

Scientists said that much of what was spewing from the volcano was a "pyroclastic" flow, formed by super-heated rock fragments. As they raced down the eastern slope of the mountain at speeds up to 200 kilometers an hour (125 miles an hour), they cooled to about 260 degrees centigrade.

Officials said they were concerned about mud slides over the next few days. The rainy season has come to Japan and emergency workers said they feared uncontrolled landslides into the valleys, fed by rain mixing with the stones and lava.

## Sihanouk Barred As Council Head By Khmer Rouge

Reuters

JAKARTA — Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Monday that the Khmer Rouge, his allies in the Cambodian resistance, had rejected an agreement under which he would lead an interim national reconciliation council.

Prime Minister Hun Sen agreed Sunday to let the prince serve as chairman of the council while he took the vice chairmanship. But "the Khmer Rouge said they could not follow me," Prince Sihanouk said at a news conference on the second day of talks in Jakarta.

The issue of the council's leadership has been a major barrier to any agreement to end the 12-year Cambodian war. The council would supervise the country until elections could be held.

Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian monarch, reiterated a warning by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas that they would end a month-long cease-fire if the Jakarta talks failed.



The burned-out car, foreground, in which three IRA members died Monday in an ambush.

## Commandos Kill 3 in IRA

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

LONDON — An undercover British commando squad shot and killed three Irish Republican Army gunmen on Monday in an ambush that revived allegations of an official shoot-to-kill policy.

The incident followed a recent surge of violence in Northern Ireland. It occurred a few hours before the funerals of three British soldiers killed Friday in an IRA attack when gunmen rolled a truck packed with nearly 2,000 pounds (900 kilograms) of explosives into an army base.

On Sunday, a civil servant had her legs blown off in a car-bomb attack that the Irish Republican Army later conceded was "a mistake."

The IRA apologized for the car-bomb attack Sunday on Colia Gourley, 45, an official with the province's Industrial Development Board, whose job is to help attract new businesses to Northern Ireland.

Peter Brooke, the Northern Ire-

land secretary, made a new attempt to revive stalled talks over the province's future between local political parties, Britain and Ireland by finding an independent chairman acceptable to all the parties to lead a second round of the negotiations.

Security officials say the new wave of attacks is in part an effort to undermine the talks, from which the IRA has been barred because of its use of violence.

The ambush on Monday took place on the main road in the village of Cough, 28 miles (45 kilometers) west of Belfast, when a unit identified by security sources as commandos of the Special Air Service opened fire on a stolen car containing three men.

The police said the three were members of an IRA "active service unit" who were planning to attack Protestant laborers waiting near the site for a ride to work.

Witnesses said the soldiers raked the car with 200 bullets. The vehicle crashed into a wall and a parked car and burst into flames with the three men inside.

Two rifles were found beside the car, according to the police. They could not say if the occupants had first been warned to surrender before the shooting started, or whether the men had initiated or returned any of the fire.

Sean Begley, a local councillor for Sinn Féin, the IRA's legal political wing, was arrested by the police when he tried to reach the cordoned-off spot where the shooting occurred.

Commandos from the Special Air Service, whose role is never acknowledged in official reports, have killed 19 IRA suspects in the last four years.

Mr. Begley accused the police of "trying to hide the facts of what happened."

"It is quite obvious unreasonable force was used in this incident," he said.

A local member of Parliament, the Reverend William McCrea, said the shootings were justified.

"These men were on a mission of death," he said. "They have now fallen into the pit they had planned for others."

Father McCrea is a member of the Ulster Democratic Unionist Party, a Protestant political group.

Later, the IRA identified the three men as Peter Ryan, Tony Dorris and Lawrence McNally and said they were "volunteers" in its struggle to oust the British from the province. Mr. Ryan had been a fugitive since escaping from prison 10 years ago.

## High Court Bans Jury Exclusions For Race

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Monday that lawyers in civil cases may not exclude people from serving on juries because of their race.

By a 6-to-3 vote, the justices extended a 1986 decision banning race-based exclusions of jurors in criminal trials.

Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, writing for the court, said, "If our society is to continue to progress as a multiracial democracy, it must recognize that the automatic invocation of race stereotypes retards that progress and causes continued hurt and injury."

Justice Kennedy said juror exclusions based on race were forbidden in civil cases even though the government is not a direct party to such lawsuits. Civil trials are imbued with government authority, he said, and racial bias may not be tolerated in such a setting.

"Race discrimination within the courtroom raises serious questions as to the fairness of the proceedings conducted there," he said.

The court ruled in 1986 that prosecutors in criminal trials were not permitted to use their automatic, or peremptory, challenges to potential jurors to exclude blacks.

Lawyers on both sides of criminal or civil cases are given a limited number of such challenges and may generally invoke them without stating a reason why an individual is being excluded from the jury.

But the court in its 1986 ruling said that when such automatic challenges appear to be based on race, the burden shifts to the attorney to prove that there is no racial motive.

In its ruling Monday, the court ordered further hearings for Thaddeus D. Edmonson, a black man who sued Leesville Concrete Company in federal court after he was hurt on a construction job at Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Lawyers for the company used two of their three peremptory challenges to exclude blacks.

The jury, with 11 whites and 1 black, set Mr. Edmonson's damages at \$90,000. But it reduced the sum to \$18,000 on the ground that his own negligence had been largely responsible for the accident.

The Supreme Court on Monday ordered a judge to determine whether the use of the peremptory challenges to ban the two blacks appeared to be racially motivated and, if so, whether the lawyer for the company could give a racially neutral reason.

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## Ukrainians Hail Pope in Poland

Reuters

LUBACZOW, Poland — Pope John Paul II, greeted on Monday for the second day by thousands of Ukrainian Catholics who were alarmed by the Soviet Union to cross into eastern Poland, said he believed a religious revival was under way in their country.

The Polish-born Pope was in a buoyant mood at the meeting with Ukrainian Catholics in this southeastern border town, an emotional foretaste of a historic visit he hopes to make to the Soviet Union.

Speaking at an open-air mass attended by 100,000 people, he predicted a bright future for Christianity in the aftermath of Communism.

"An epoch is beginning in which the East, far and near, will hear the words," he said. "And they will follow these words."

## Paris to Sign Atom Treaty

Reuters

PARIS — France presented a global arms-control plan Monday with an announcement confirming that it will sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, leaving China as the only major nuclear power not party to the 1970 pact.

"Our objectives are clear," an outline of the French plan said. "Chemical arms should be eliminated. Bacteriological arms should not be made. Existing nuclear arsenals should be brought back to the lowest level consistent with deterrence. Nonproliferation of nuclear arms remains imperative."

The announcement said that the Security Council's five permanent members — the United States, Soviet Union, China, France and Britain — would send envoys to Paris in the next few weeks to discuss creating a United Nations watchdog on conventional arms.

Taking up an idea proposed in April by Britain, France said the five should draft an international register of arms sales so that destabilizing buildups, as in the recent case of Iraq, could be spotted and prevented. Together the five supply 80 percent of the world's arms.



## A Model Boutique: By and About Inès

**International Herald Tribune**  
**P**ARIS — The former model Inès de la Fressange is on the brink of signing her own label with the financier Henry Racamier. In the fall, Inès, backed by Racamier's company, Orofi, plans to open her own shop window on the world in the plate-glass heart of Paris. A 300-square-meter boutique (3,200 square feet) at 14 Avenue Montaigne, is being decorated by Alexis de la Falaise. It will sell everything Inès has always loved. That means classic clothes with zest — a Katharine Hepburn kind of classic.

"My own label, my own boutique," she exclaimed. "It is so extraordinary at 33 years old to find someone who is willing to take the risk in my great adventure. I am not a designer, even though I worked for six years in the Chanel studio. And I have too much admiration for creative people to say that I am one of them."

"But I have loved clothes since I was 12 years old. I am used to being a spoiled child. And now I have the right to do exactly what I want. I can see a dog lead and turn it into a belt!"

Inès rose to fame as the quirky, kooky reincarnation of Coco Chanel. On the runway, she interpreted Chanel's elegance for modern times, until the rupture with Karl Lagerfeld, her one-time best buddy, deteriorated into a slanging match in print in 1989. Her seven-year contract with Chanel and its noncompetition clause finally expired last week.

Racamier's even more public fight with Ber-

nard Arnault for control of Louis Vuitton ended with a new beginning as Racamier founded Orofi and teamed with Lindsay Owen-Jones of P'Ortel to buy the house of Lanvin. When the deal with Inès goes through — "And it is not yet signed," Racamier said Monday — Orofi will have a new thoroughbred in its stable.

"Inès would imprint her line with the spirit of modern times," Racamier said. "She is well-known and has a cult image. But for the boutique, she would be something else — both the creative force and her own ideal customer."

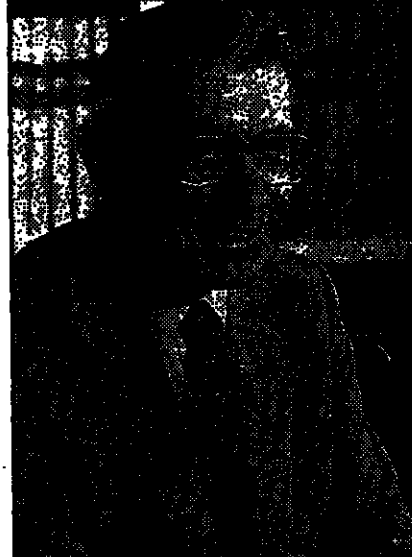
Inès outlines her perception of taste:

"It's not fashion I love, but clothes. It all starts from things that I want for myself. I have always liked slightly masculine clothes, so I will be very egocentric. There won't be any bustiers or evening dresses. But there will be shirts in cotton poplin; classic sweaters sets, not in gray and dark green but in orange, scarlet and vermilion; big bathrobes like a man's, but no baby-doll night-dresses or flower prints."

"There will be the kind of classics that Burberry and Old England ought to do but don't. Even classics have to change. If you designed a toga today, it would not be the same."

The world of Inès will include sheets ("in linen, the kind you find in the flea market, but big enough for a double bed") and travel bags that fit between "the dream of Hermès" (too heavy and too costly) and big store versions in vinyl. The concept started with accessories, and both jewelry and shoes will be important.

"But it won't be about an ambience, like Ralph Lauren's store," said Inès. "It will be



Financier Henry Racamier.

something closer to the customer, who will come in and discover things."

The shop decor will reflect the airy apartment, perched on the jumble of slate-gray Paris rooftops, that she shares with her husband, Luigi d'Urso. His style will be reflected in women's jackets for the boutique cut by his tailor.

Alexis de la Falaise, whose own furniture

designs will be for sale, will use the shop's long narrow entrance passage to draw customers into the courtyard space.

"It is a very exciting project, using a lot of wood and color, and following Inès's idea that it should be an extension of her home," he said.

Inès is currently working with suppliers of knitwear, accessories, shoes and gifts, using the resources of Lanvin. The couture house, which will open its own vast store on Avenue Montaigne next year, now has Claude Montana for the haute couture, and at its disposal ready-to-wear designer Eric Bergare and Philippe Model accessories, all of them under a forceful director, Michel Pichon.

The new image of Lanvin for the 1990s is not yet established, so why should Orofi back Inès de la Fressange, who has a vibrant personality and dashing looks, but no experience of making and selling?

Racamier, a veteran of the luxury market, may have sniffed something in the fashion wind. Everyone knows that the consumer boom of the "designer" decade is over and that the public is looking for a better value/quality ratio from high fashion. The understated clothes that Inès endorses would seem a breath of fresh air among the sophisticated and glibby designer clothes on Avenue Montaigne.

"The mentality of people is different," Racamier said. "It is not a question of money or money. It is that the spirit of the 1980s has changed. 'Luxury,' in quotation marks, does not mean that everything necessarily has to be very expensive. Inès expresses exactly what people want today in quality and style."

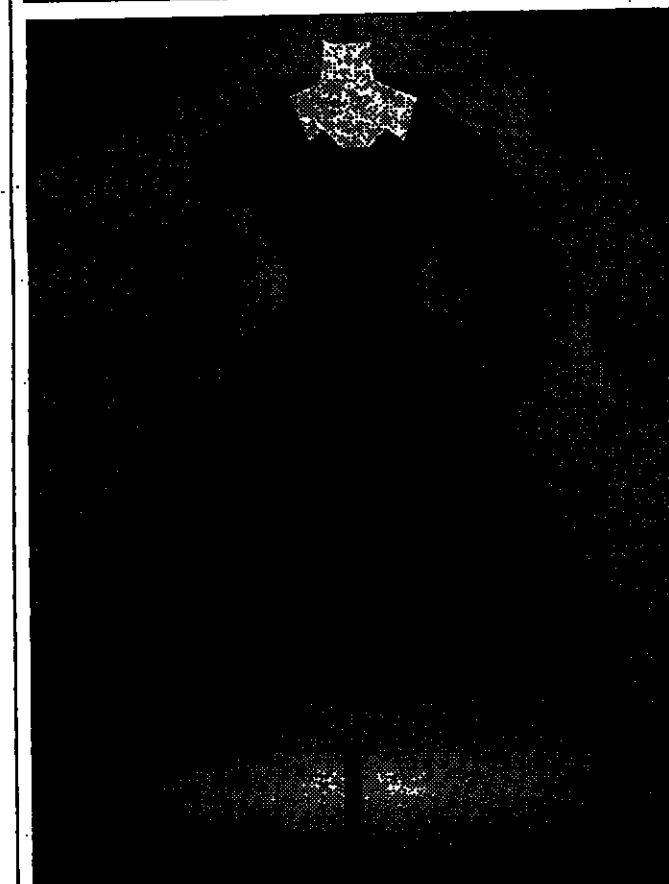
## Shuffle at Balmain

**International Herald Tribune**  
**P**ARIS — Pierre Balmain announced Monday a new backing company and a new president. Produits, Parfums & Cosmétiques Universels Limitée has taken control of the money-losing luxury goods company, with plans to recapitalize the perfumes and restructure the whole group. Robert Bruloot will be the new president.

Although his name is not officially cited, sources in Paris say that the money behind the new deal comes from Balmain's former owner, the Canadian financier Erich Fayer. He sold the couture house to Alain Chevalier for 600 million francs in September 1989, when luxury goods were on the crest of a wave, and has now reportedly bought it back for the bargain price of 100 million francs. The house had losses of 450 million francs over 20 months.

The Balmain couture collection by its new young designer, the 25-year-old Hervé Pierre, will go ahead in July, the house said Monday. Chevalier shut down haute couture operations last year in a cost-cutting maneuver, but they were quickly re-established after protests from Balmain's licensees and from the banks who had underwritten the inflated price for the house. An announcement about fashion plans will be made next week. —S.M.

## STYLE MAKERS



Christian Dior cocktail dress, winter of 1949-50.

## Fashion Auction COUTURE COLLECTIBLES

**International Herald Tribune**  
**P**ARIS — Haute couture as a collector's item takes a dainty step forward Wednesday, when a century of grand dressing is sold at auction. A taste of the sale of "Fashion as Art 1890-1990" was presented by Nina Ricci, at a private viewing in its salon.

The graphic silhouette of a New Look Dior dress, a flowing 1930 evening coat by Mariano Fortuny in an exotic print of black on cream, and a duster of peach jersey minimalism by the American designer Halston were among the evening dresses on show. Unlike some sales, in which the provenance of dresses has been doubtful, each outfit here has been rigorously documented with clippings from Vogue or original sketches from the couture house.

"I nearly collapsed with excitement when we got a Dior dress with its original designs," said Françoise Auguet, a dealer in couture fashion, who has worked for more than a

year on the sale, to be held at Drouot Richelieu.

The 106 dresses are all evening outfits, mostly from the grand old days of the 1930s — full-blown Balmain ball gowns, crusty with embroidery, and a flutter of ivory organza bordered with flowers typical of Nina Ricci. All were chosen as designer archetypes. They include a 1972 tuxedo from Yves Saint Laurent and a slender bare-back black dress of 1981 by Givenchy, with an endorsement by his muse, Audrey Hepburn.

The fashion historian Dominique Srop, the co-organizer, said he had looked especially for costume-cutting skills. One of nine seminal Chanel dresses from the 1920s is a white-collared black satin suit, with the bias-cut skirt and the jacket each cut from one piece of fabric. Price estimates range from 2,500 francs (about \$430), with the Chancels expected to fetch up to 80,000 francs.

The 25 accessories include a bird brooch with plump jeweled body and waiting ostrich-feather wings and tail by Salvador Dalí for Schiaparelli in 1937. Fashion drawings by Erté and René Gruau, illustrations and photographs are designed to emphasize further the connection between fashion and art.

Decorative fashion plates are fine for the connoisseur, but what do you do with a couture dress?

Auguet says collectors fall into three categories: costume magicians, especially the Japanese, costume houses building up archives, and private collectors, who may wear the dresses or more probably wash them away as a "secret pleasure."

"Whatever happens to them afterward," said Gilles Fuchs of Nina Ricci, "an auction sale must enhance the value of haute couture."

Suzzy Menkes

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## INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

### Why Managers Ignore Their Own (Good) Advice

By Jonathan Fuerbringer  
New York Times Service

**W**HEN SWISS BANK CORP.'s private banking group did its projections for financial markets in the second quarter, it predicted that the price of gold would rise to \$370 an ounce by the end of June, an increase of 3.6 percent.

This was one of the better returns projected as the group looked at financial markets around the world and forecast outlooks for stocks, bonds and short-term interest rates on cash. But when it came to allocating clients' money among these numerous markets, the bank did not buy gold.

This was the second quarter in a row that Swiss Bank had taken the position that gold would rally but then did not buy it for clients' portfolios.

Why? For Swiss Bank's customers, gold was perceived as too risky. Or as Malcolm A. Clinger Jr., vice president and chief investment officer of Swiss Bank Corp., said, "It is a volatile world, and we would rather pull back when the confidence is not as high as we would like."

This nonallocation of gold shows how optimistic forecasts for individual markets can be turned upside-down when they are adjusted for investment goals of the client or the manager.

In fact, Swiss Bank's recommended mix of investments changes quite dramatically with just a small shift in the assumptions about a client's bias toward or away from risk.

In the bank's outlook for the current quarter, the best performing stock market will be Spain, with a projected rise of 10.8 percent. Australia is expected to be second, with a 7.86 rise; Switzerland third, 7.53 percent; Hong Kong fourth, 6.78 percent; Singapore fifth, 5.98 percent, and the United States sixth, 5.27 percent.

**B**UT WHEN ALLOCATING clients' money among the world's financial markets, the bank recommends putting most of the cash in the United States. The main reason, according to Mr. Clinger, is that the Swiss Bank portfolios are based on the dollar, and the bank wants to avoid the risk of a rising dollar, which can eat sharply into capital gains when dollars are invested in non-U.S. markets, as was the case in the first quarter of the year.

Another attraction of the United States is its bond market, which the bank expects to be the second-best performer of the 10 bond markets it follows.

But in cash returns, the United States is last on the list with the lowest short-term interest rates.

In Swiss Bank's classifications, the most risk-averse investors, many of whom are Latin Americans, are in the fixed-income portfolio category and have 87.5 percent of their investments in the United States. Of this amount, 75 percent is in bonds and the rest is in cash. The next-largest country allocation is Canada, where clients are advised to have 5 percent of their total portfolios in Canadian bonds.

The growth portfolio, for investors who are most tolerant of risk, is more heavily invested overseas. It is 59 percent of the entire portfolio is in the United States.

Of this allocation, 70 percent is in the stock market and 30 percent is in cash. This leaves these investments more open to the risk of currency fluctuations. But Swiss Bank will move to hedge against these losses if the dollar begins to move sharply above its current levels.

The dollar closed Monday at about 1.75 Deutsche marks in Europe, a level the Swiss Bank projection has it reaching by the end of June.

The rest of the growth portfolio is distributed among other stock markets around the world, including 8.5 percent in Switzerland, 7 percent in Japan, 6.5 percent in Spain, 3.5 percent in France and in Singapore, and 5 percent in Hong Kong.

## CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian	1.234	British	1.600	French	6.545	German	1.750
Canadian	1.250	Italian	1.366	Japanese	160.00	Netherlands	2.203
Swedish	4.646	Spanish	166.64	Swiss	1.475	U.S.	1.000
U.S.	1.000	U.S.	1.000	U.S.	1.000	U.S.	1.000

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Argentine	1936.00	Israeli	1.803	Portuguese	200.48	South African	13.760
Brazilian	1272.60	Thai	50.341	South Korean	178.76	Taiwan	23.636
Chinese	8.275	Philippine	49.666	Indonesian	1547.80	Malaysian	3.760
Indian	46.360	Singapore	1.366	Malay	3.760	Thai	50.341

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Israeli	1.803	Portuguese	200.48	South African	13.760	Taiwan	23.636
South Korean	178.76	Taiwan	23.636	Malaysian	3.760	Thai	50.341
Indonesian	1547.80	Malay	3.760	Thai	50.341	Philippine	49.666

## INTEREST RATES

Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
U.S.	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.K.	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Germany	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
U.S.	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.K.	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Germany	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
U.S.	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.K.	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Germany	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
U.S.	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.K.	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Germany	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
U.S.	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.K.	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Germany	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
U.S.	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.K.	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Germany	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
U.S.	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
U.K.	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
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Currency	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	2-year	3-year	5-year
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U.K.	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
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Germany	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

### Key U.S. Industry Index Ends 7-Month Decline

International Herald Tribune

**NEW YORK**—Ending a seven-month string of declines, the May index of the National Association of Purchasing Management rose sharply Monday, confirming other recent indicators pointing to an end to the U.S. recession.

Although still not up to the level of 50 that is supposed to signal economic expansion, the index rose from 42.1 percent in April to 45.4 percent in May. Production, employment and new orders showed improvement, but the price index declined for the fifth month, to a point near its lowest level in nine years.

Robert Bretz, who conducts the survey among 300 industrial companies, said low inventories and inflation left manufacturing poised to grow.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department said in Washington that spending on new construction in April rose more than it has in 14 months, Reuters reported. The 0.8 percent increase, following a revised 2.1 percent drop in March, was viewed as a sign that some parts of the building industry may be climbing out of the doldrums.

The improvement was concentrated in industrial plant, offices and commercial projects.

### Roche Is Buying Sara Lee Drug Unit

By Richard E. Smith  
International Herald Tribune

**Roche Holding Ltd.**, a Swiss chemicals and pharmaceuticals group, announced Monday that it was acquiring the European over-the-counter drug business of Sara Lee Corp. for over \$800 million.

Analysts said that the move marked a major expansion by the cash-rich company in nonprescription medicines, which are widely expected to be one of the fastest-growing sectors of the pharmaceuticals market in this decade.

Roche is paying \$798 million in cash and \$23 million to assume a loan from Chicago-based Sara Lee to the business involved.

Roche is buying the health-care operations of the Nicholas group, which makes the antacid Rennie and the analgesic Aspro. It generates sales of \$200 million a year.

"The over-the-counter market is growing rapidly because people are getting more confident in making their own diagnosis and governments are freeing up some restrictions to cut health costs," said Andrew Iwanan, analyst with James Capel & Co. in London.

### Computer Wars in Japan and U.S. Reshaping an Industry

#### IBM Star Is Dimmer In Tokyo

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO**—Through most of the 1980s, Japanese politicians loved to point to International Business Machines Corp. as evidence that American companies not only survive in Japan, but prosper. At the end of the decade, the company's Japanese business was IBM's brightest star, accounting for 19 percent of the company's profits.

But in the last 18 months, IBM Japan Ltd. has been in steady retreat. It has surrendered big chunks of its market share to Fujitsu, Hitachi and NEC.

Profits have plummeted, and seem likely to fall further as the company is forced to cut prices sharply.

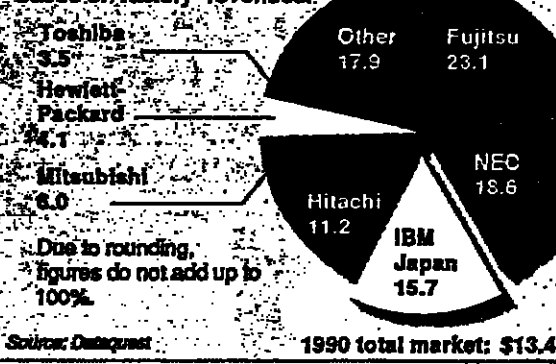
It has moved too slowly to bring out products. And last year, when Japan's computer market grew a remarkable 10 percent, IBM's sales were down 1.1 percent.

Last week, statistics were issued that showed that for the first time, IBM slipped from second place in the Japanese computer market to third, behind Fujitsu Ltd. and NEC Corp.

Such news has generated a lot of sniping within the IBM community here — much of it between the Japanese who command the 25,000 employees of IBM Japan and a group of Americans who coordinate IBM's activities throughout Asia from a small office a few blocks away.

#### Big Blue's Fortunes in Japan

Estimated 1990 shares of Japan's computer market, in percent, based on factory revenues.



Any doubts about the undercurrent of tension between Tokyo and IBM's headquarters in Armonk, New York, were ended last week when John F. Akers, IBM's chairman, was quoted as telling an internal management seminar that the company's first quarter in Japan this year was "disastrous."

"Disaster" is something no one had heard before in reference to Japan," a longtime Japanese employee said recently, "and it shocked a lot of people."

It shocked others as well, because Japan increasingly carries an importance for IBM that goes far beyond the bottom line.

In Tokyo, IBM goes head-to-head with its best-financed, most technologically powerful competitors.

At a time when Fujitsu, now the world's second-largest computer maker, is making huge inroads into Europe, and Hitachi Ltd., NEC and Toshiba Corp. are revamping their small-computer lines, the early glimpse at the direction they are

### Stutter-Stepping to Recovery

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

**NEW YORK**—As America's recession peters out, a recovery is emerging that many economists say will be very different from any other in the last half-century. Sluggish growth is virtually ensured by fundamental changes that have gridlocked Washington, Wall Street and Main Street.

Some economists say that they fear that the weight of private and public debt, the troubled banking system and the nationwide depression in real estate could actually make the economy ratchet backward during its upward struggle and go into what one Wall Street economist, David Jones, calls "a sawtooth recovery."

Mr. Jones said it could be set back by a single unexpected event, such as the failure of a major bank and that could touch off another episode like the stock market collapse of 1987. When he lightly laid that scenario before a strategy committee of his firm, Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., "nobody laughed."

Gordon Richards, economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "We now have to pay for the '80s, when we built up our debt and gave up our power to spend our way out of trouble."

But some observers dismiss this view as too dire. "I

know that's the in-thinking this week. And that's about what it is worth," Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher said Monday. He said he expected "a pretty good recovery over the next year or two."

Nicholas Vanston, a senior economist at the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said, "The U.S. economy has shown over the last 20 years that if left to itself, it grows."

But 50 mainstream economists polled by the monthly Blue Chip Economic Indicators of Sedona, Arizona, have begun reducing their forecasts made earlier in the year. Asked why, the majority cited the heavy overhang of all kinds of debt.

Since the end of World War II the U.S. economy has always bounced out of recession, growing an average of 5.5 percent in the first half-year of recovery. This year, the consensus forecast of economists is for growth at about half that rate.

Irwin Kellner of Manufacturers Hanover bank said that when recession finally yielded to recovery, "it will be difficult for the ordinary worker or businessman to see the difference."

By contrast, the United States stormed out of the 1982 recession at a growth rate of almost 7 percent.

See RECOVERY, Page 10

### Hills Says GATT Is A Priority

#### U.S.-EC Disputes Take Back Seat

By Tom Redburn  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS**—U.S. trade officials, in a bid to resume serious negotiations in the long-stalled GATT talks, opened three days of high-level meetings Monday by emphasizing cooperation with Europe rather than confrontation over such issues as the Airbus dispute and industrial subsidies.

"I'm very anxious to move forward," said Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative, at a news conference. "We still maintain that a successful settlement of the Uruguay Round is our top trade priority."

In Paris for the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, U.S. officials said they would continue to press their case for limits on state subsidies for industry and for establishing OECD restrictions against tying government aid to Eastern Europe and other countries to commercial projects from donor nations.

They made it clear, however, that such disputes would take a back seat as long as there is hope of reaching an accord under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Separately, the OECD, in an upbeat projection for the world economy, predicted that the United States would emerge from recession in the second half of this year.

It forecast real growth at an annual rate of 2.7 percent for the rest of 1991, followed by a stronger performance in 1992 of 3.3 percent.

Overall, the organization's economists projected total growth in the 24 advanced nations of the OECD at 2.4 percent for the remaining six months of 1991 and more than 3 percent in 1992.

The Uruguay Round of GATT talks was supposed to guide the world trading system into the 21st century by establishing rules in

See HILLS, Page 10



### In Poland, Frozen Socialism Practices of Communist Era Thwart Economic Reform

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

**KEDZIERZYN KOZLE**, Poland — When Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki visited the sprawling Azoty chemical works here, what he saw chilled him to his free-market bones.

More than a year after the government began its program to dismantle the centrally managed socialist economy, this state-run company seems frozen in an earlier time — when profits did not matter much and companies took on the role of municipal governments.

"It still conducts functions so typical for a socialist enterprise," Mr. Bielecki lamented. "They have an indoor skating rink, a very nice swimming pool, culture center, soft-drink bottling plant and a very nice laundry. They maintain 1,000 free factory apartments, heat 80 percent of the town and still make a profit."

He continued: "This company has entered an international market and holds 5 percent of world production, yet it doesn't

work at all on marketing, and the name of the enterprise — Zaklady Nawozowo-Azotowe w Kedzierzynie Kozlu — is not pronounceable by anyone who doesn't speak Polish."

The factory and its relationship to this working-class town several hundred miles southwest of Warsaw is a microcosm of the difficulties Poland faces in dismantling an entrenched system.

In the last few weeks, Mr. Bielecki has repeatedly cited Azoty, Poland's 22d-largest enterprise,

as a symbol of resistance to change.

Economic reform in Poland has reached a crossroads. One crucial factor is how quickly the government can force state-owned companies to adapt to the rigors of the market and cast off sidelines that lose money.

Many companies are floundering, which causes labor unrest, a huge budget deficit and falling industrial output.

Mr. Bielecki and his government are buffeted by demands that they loosen credit and pump more money into enterprises that provide 80 percent of the country's industrial production.

But Poland's economic team is adamant that such a move would be a tragic mistake — putting money into the factories least able to use it well.

Mr. Bielecki's preferred solution is to speed up the sale of these companies to private investors, encourage growth in the expanding private sector and

See POLAND, Page 14

### In America, the Clones Are Winning

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

**AUSTIN, Texas** — On a typical day, a 25-year-old Texan named Tony Holt sells \$16,000-worth of computers for Dell Computer Corp. without ever leaving his seventh-floor cubicle.

Conversing with a restaurant operator one minute and a medical-services executive the next, Mr. Holt pushes Dell products, quoting prices that are lower than those for comparable machines made by such technological giants as International Business Machines Corp.

Mr. Holt and the Austin-based company are at the center of a revolution in the \$35 billion-a-year personal computer business that is bringing smiles to customers even as it shrinks profits of the industry leaders IBM, Apple Computer Inc. and Compaq Computer Corp.

To win back customers from companies such as Dell, these companies with familiar brand names have jumped into a price war that has helped send the cost of almost every brand of personal computer into free fall. Desktop machines that cost \$1,795 a year ago at one

Washington store could be snapped up last week for \$1,295.

The computer industry, like most other industries, has been hurt by the recession. More fundamentally, however, high-tech innovators such as IBM and Apple are under pressure from hundreds of companies that build "clones," or copies, of IBM machines.

Many of these machines match the quality of brand-name labels, but are sold at discount prices.

As Americans have become more familiar with these once-exotic products, industry analysts said, they have been increasingly willing to forgo the safety of a brand name for a cheaper, less-known model.

At the same time, the analysts said, big-name companies have had trouble developing new personal computer models with the kind of fundamental advances that might woo big customers.

Once the commanding presence in the market for personal computers, IBM accounted for only 17 percent of total sales in the United States in 1990, according to International Data Corp. At Apple, 10 percent of the work force will be eliminated to save money.

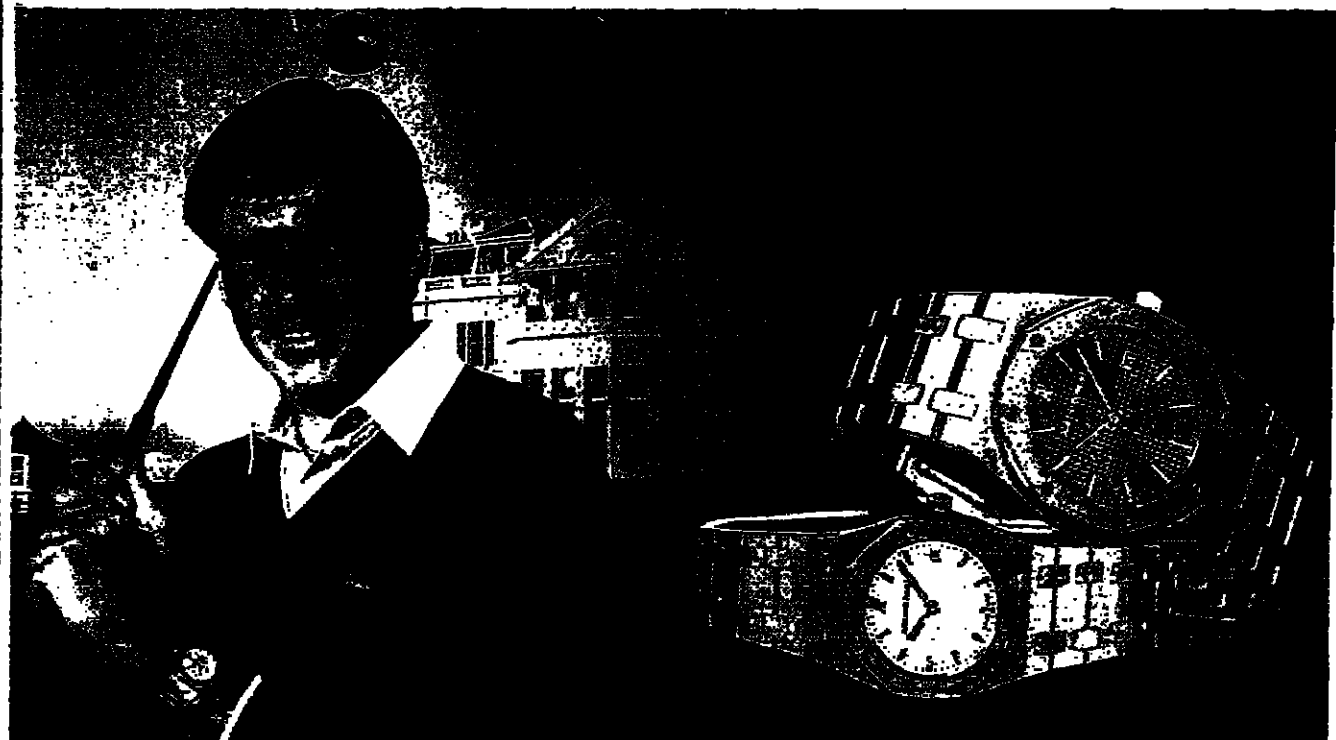
Concurrently, Dell's rise tracks the rapid changes in the personal computer business since the high-tech machines first appeared in the mid-1970s. Personal computers languished until IBM brought out its first model in 1981 and gave the technology the legitimacy of a famous brand name.

Early on, IBM made a decision that has shaped the development of the entire industry and, in the view of many analysts, backfired on the Armonk, N.Y., computer giant. IBM made the basic technology of its models available to other manufacturers. The company believed this would create an industry-wide standard that would lead to the sale of more IBM products.

Instead, IBM's decision nurtured competitors, who built comparable machines from standardized components, such as disk drives and circuit boards, but charged less than IBM did for its computers.

Personal computer prices have steadily declined as their components became cheaper to manufacture. But the price cutting of the

See AMERICA, Page 15



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Royal Oak by Audemars Piguet

**BSL**

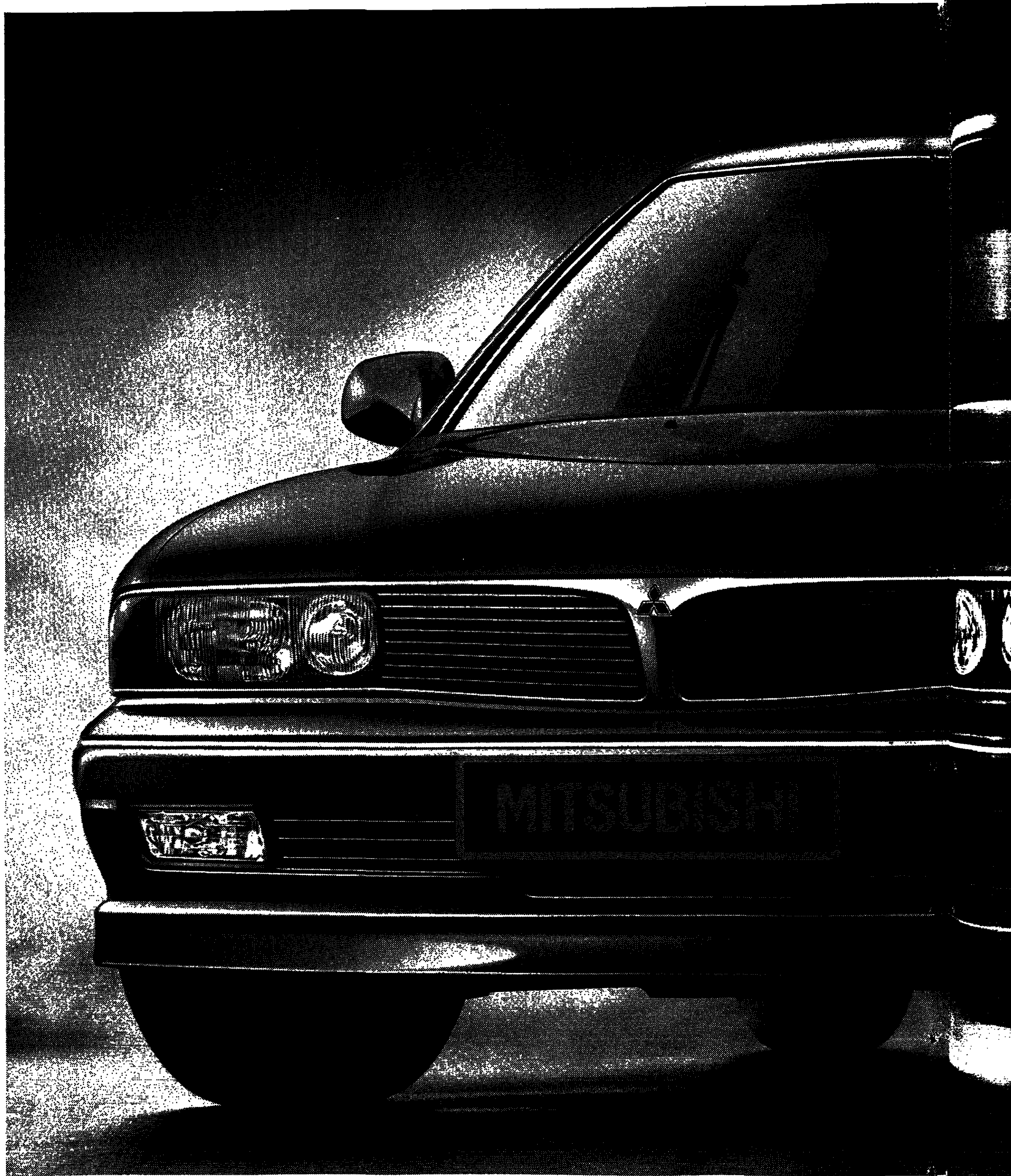
There once was a girl named Joanne  
Who went to school in Lausanne.  
"I'll earn a degree,  
Hard though it may be,  
So I can live my life as I plan."

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# Thinking Ahead of its Class.

Drive the new Sigma—and get ready for a sudden revelation. You'll be able to tell right away this is more than just another executive saloon.

The truth is, too many of today's cars conceal some pretty traditional thinking beneath a coating of modern technology. For Mitsubishi's engineers, this was reason enough to probe much deeper; and to radically reappraise the basic conventions of automotive engineering.

They put a lot of thought into safety and performance—two elements

traditionally regarded as poles apart. And they discovered that it is possible, through truly dynamic new technologies, to vastly improve both safety and performance at the same time.

This discovery is at the heart of Mitsubishi's revolutionary new saloon. Complementing a high level of basic automotive engineering, the Sigma incorporates a unique combination of active safety features like antilock brakes, four-wheel steering, electronically controlled suspension and an

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Designed to be Driven.



ass

Intelligent traction control system—all developed to simultaneously enhance safe handling and impressive performance.

And while other cars in the executive saloon class try to follow suit, the superiority of Sigma's safe performance is distinct. You'll think so while you enjoy the drive.

**MITSUBISHI  
SIGMA**



## MARKET DIARY

## Dow Industrials Pursue Their Climb

United Press International  
NEW YORK — The Dow industrials on Monday tacked on a few more points to Friday's record high, but trading was dull and directionless.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which booted 113.59 points last

week, rose another 7.83 Monday to a new record of 3,055.33.

Declines topped advances by a narrow margin on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume was 174 million shares, down from 232 million shares Friday.

Stocks opened slightly lower and drifted around Friday's closing levels for most of the day. Just before the close, the Dow rose, shaking off weakness in the bond market.

## Profit-Taking Erodes Dollar's Early Gains

Reuters  
NEW YORK — The dollar rose Monday but some of its early gains were eroded by profit-taking after an encouraging report on the U.S. economy, dealers said.

The dollar opened substantially higher than Friday's close, but profit-taking came in after news

that the National Association of Purchasing Management's economic index rose to 45.4 percent in May from 42.1 percent in April.

The dollar closed at 1.7485 Deutsche marks, down from the opening of 1.7535 DM, but up from Friday's finish of 1.7425 DM. The currency ended at 5.9215 French francs, down from a high of 5.9525 but up from Friday's 5.9075; and at 1.4930 Swiss francs, down from 1.4950 at the start but higher than Friday's 1.4855.

The pound gained to \$1.6964 from Monday's start of \$1.6890, but was off Friday's close of \$1.6975.

The dollar ended at 139.20 yen, up from the opening of 138.95 yen and Friday's finish of 138.35 yen.

The dollar selling that followed the purchasing managers index "was a perfect example" of buying on the rumor and selling on the fact, said David Jaques, senior dealer for Barclays Bank.

Traders bought dollars ahead of the number, expecting a strong figure. Some even looked for a reading of 47-48, said Matthew Robertson, a dealer for Westpac Bank.

But when the dollar failed to sustain its rise after the midmorning release of the index, dollar-selling ensued. "Dealers saw an opportunity to cash in on their gains" after the purchases index, said John Krey, international economist for MCM Currencywatch.

Earlier in London, the dollar ended at 1.7513 DM, up strongly from a 1.7335 close on Friday, and at 139.17 yen, up from 138.35. It rose to 1.4930 Swiss francs from 1.4755 Friday and to 5.9245 French francs from 5.8775. The pound slipped to \$1.6940 from \$1.7025.

The pound gained to \$1.6964 from Monday's start of \$1.6890, but was off Friday's close of \$1.6975.

## RECOVERY: U.S. Upturn Will Be a Zigzag Affair, Many Analysts Say

(Continued from first finance page)

power by tax cuts that soon helped pile up huge deficits. Politicians of both the Republican and Democratic parties balked at undoing them but were finally forced to retrench by raising taxes \$25 billion last year at the worst possible time, in the middle of a recession.

This has robbed the Bush administration of fiscal firepower and left it dependent on the Federal Reserve Board for stimulus through

lower interest rates, a policy that is about exhausted now that recovery is on the way.

The administration has turned to its trading partners to cut their rates, but Germany and Japan are against doing so for fear of inflation.

In the United States, one monetary stimulus has been limited by the banking crisis. Normally, the 3 percent points that the Fed has cut from short-term interest rates in the last nine months would quickly translate into lower bor-

rowing costs for companies, giving them higher cash flow to invest in new products and inventory.

But banks have pocketed most of the 3 percent to shore up shattered bad-debt reserves and are not passing on the savings to customers until they have rebuilt their liquidity.

The potential borrowers are deeply in hock already. Total government and private debt, which remained at about 135 percent of gross national product through the 1960s and 1970s, shot up in the last

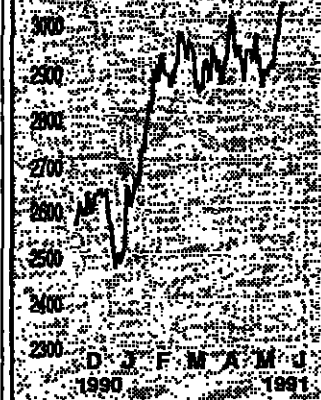
decade to 190 percent of GNP.

Consumer, personal and mortgage debt now equals 80 percent of the total income that consumers have available to spend.

Consumer spending represents two-thirds of the U.S. economy. In the 1980s, personal consumption rose faster than the economy itself and helped pull it along. Not any more. Next year, the manufacturers association predicts that consumption will grow at 1.9 percent, slower than the economy itself.

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	287.5	287.0	287.0	+0.5
Amgen	287.5	287.0	287.0	+0.5
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Amgen	287.5	287.0	287.0	+0.5
Amgen	287.5	287.0	287.0	+0.5

NYSE Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	287.5	+0.5
Declined	287.0	-0.5
Unchanged	287.0	0.0
New Issues	287.0	0.0

Amex Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	287.5	+0.5
Declined	287.0	-0.5
Unchanged	287.0	0.0
New Issues	287.0	0.0

NASDAQ Diary

Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	287.5	+0.5
Declined	287.0	-0.5
Unchanged	287.0	0.0
New Issues	287.0	0.0

## Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	3055.33	3055.33	3055.33	+7.83
Indus	1222.61	1222.61	1222.61	+1.50
Trans	211.08	211.08	211.08	+0.10
Comp	1022.64	1022.64	1022.64	+0.23

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	444.08	444.08	444.08	+1.25
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
SP 500	305.13	305.13	305.13	+0.10

## NYSE Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	444.08	444.08	444.08	+1.25
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
NYSE	305.13	305.13	305.13	+0.10

## NASDAQ Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	444.08	444.08	444.08	+1.25
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
NASDAQ	305.13	305.13	305.13	+0.10

## AMEX Stock Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	444.08	444.08	444.08	+1.25
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
AMEX	305.13	305.13	305.13	+0.10

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Market Sales

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## SAP 100 Index Options

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## London Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## European Futures

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Dividends

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Commodity Futures

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Spot Commodities

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Certain offerings of securities, financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Fayeds Removed at Harrods Bank

LONDON — The Fayeds brothers and their company, Harrods Ltd., have been removed as controllers of Harrods Bank Ltd., the bank said Monday.

The bank, which is regulated by the Bank of England, formed part of the Egyptian family's 1983 purchase of House of Fraser, which owns Harrods, the landmark London department store.

London PLC, which has bitterly contested the takeover ever since, said it was "greatly heartened" by the development.

London's chairman, Sir Edward de Cern, said: "The Bank of England is forcing the Fayeds to relinquish control of Harrods Bank. It is the first of the regulatory authorities to recognize that the Fayeds are not fit and proper persons to control an institution which they acquired by deceiving the authorities."

## U.S. FUTURES

Grains

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Livestock

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## Food

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## SUGAR (NYC)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## COFFEE (NYC)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## COTTON (NYC)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Indus	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Trans	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.05

## WHEAT (CBOT)







**Monday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

[illegible]

一、本會為維護會員權益，特訂定本會章程，凡加入本會者，均應遵守。  
 二、本會之宗旨，在於促進會員間之交流與合作，共同發展，並維護社會公益。  
 三、本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會及監事會組成，其職權分別如下：  
 (一) 會員大會：由全體會員組成，為本會之最高權力機關，行使下列職權：  
 1. 修改章程。  
 2. 選舉及罷免理事、監事。  
 3. 審議預算及決算。  
 4. 審議重要事項。  
 (二) 理事會：由會員大會選舉產生，為本會之執行機關，行使下列職權：  
 1. 執行會員大會之決議。  
 2. 制定及修改內部規章。  
 3. 管理會務，並向會員大會報告。  
 (三) 監事會：由會員大會選舉產生，為本會之監督機關，行使下列職權：  
 1. 監督理事會之執行。  
 2. 審核預算及決算。  
 3. 向會員大會報告。  
 四、本會之經費，由會員繳納會費，並可接受社會捐助，其收支應公開透明。  
 五、本會之辦事處設於本市中山路123號，負責處理日常會務。  
 六、本會之運作，應遵循誠信、公平、透明之原則，並接受社會監督。  
 七、本會之章程，自通過之日起施行，如有修改，應經會員大會通過。

	N7	N8	N9	N10	N11	N12	N13	N14	N15	N16	N17	N18	N19	N20	N21	N22	N23	N24	N25	N26	N27	N28	N29	N30	N31	N32	N33	N34	N35	N36	N37	N38	N39	N40	N41	N42	N43	N44	N45	N46	N47	N48	N49	N50	N51	N52	N53	N54	N55	N56	N57	N58	N59	N60	N61	N62	N63	N64	N65	N66	N67	N68	N69	N70	N71	N72	N73	N74	N75	N76	N77	N78	N79	N80	N81	N82	N83	N84	N85	N86	N87	N88	N89	N90	N91	N92	N93	N94	N95	N96	N97	N98	N99	N100	N101	N102	N103	N104	N105	N106	N107	N108	N109	N110	N111	N112	N113	N114	N115	N116	N117	N118	N119	N120	N121	N122	N123	N124	N125	N126	N127	N128	N129	N130	N131	N132	N133	N134	N135	N136	N137	N138	N139	N140	N141	N142	N143	N144	N145	N146	N147	N148	N149	N150	N151	N152	N153	N154	N155	N156	N157	N158	N159	N160	N161	N162	N163	N164	N165	N166	N167	N168	N169	N170	N171	N172	N173	N174	N175	N176	N177	N178	N179	N180	N181	N182	N183	N184	N185	N186	N187	N188	N189	N190	N191	N192	N193	N194	N195	N196	N197	N198	N199	N200	N201	N202	N203	N204	N205	N206	N207	N208	N209	N210	N211	N212	N213	N214	N215	N216	N217	N218	N219	N220	N221	N222	N223	N224	N225	N226	N227	N228	N229	N230	N231	N232	N233	N234	N235	N236	N237	N238	N239	N240	N241	N242	N243	N244	N245	N246	N247	N248	N249	N250	N251	N252	N253	N254	N255	N256	N257	N258	N259	N260	N261	N262	N263	N264	N265	N266	N267	N268	N269	N270	N271	N272	N273	N274	N275	N276	N277	N278	N279	N280	N281	N282	N283	N284	N285	N286	N287	N288	N289	N290	N291	N292	N293	N294	N295	N296	N297	N298	N299	N300	N301	N302	N303	N304	N305	N306	N307	N308	N309	N310	N311	N312	N313	N314	N315	N316	N317	N318	N319	N320	N321	N322	N323	N324	N325	N326	N327	N328	N329	N330	N331	N332	N333	N334	N335	N336	N337	N338	N339	N340	N341	N342	N343	N344	N345	N346	N347	N348	N349	N350	N351	N352	N353	N354	N355	N356	N357	N358	N359	N360	N361	N362	N363	N364	N365	N366	N367	N368	N369	N370	N371	N372	N373	N374	N375	N376	N377	N378	N379	N380	N381	N382	N383	N384	N385	N386	N387	N388	N389	N390	N391	N392	N393	N394	N395	N396	N397	N398	N399	N400	N401	N402	N403	N404	N405	N406	N407	N408	N409	N410	N411	N412	N413	N414	N415	N416	N417	N418	N419	N420	N421	N422	N423	N424	N425	N426	N427	N428	N429	N430	N431	N432	N433	N434	N435	N436	N437	N438	N439	N440	N441	N442	N443	N444	N445	N446	N447	N448	N449	N450	N451	N452	N453	N454	N455	N456	N457	N458	N459	N460	N461	N462	N463	N464	N465	N466	N467	N468	N469	N470	N471	N472	N473	N474	N475	N476	N477	N478	N479	N480	N481	N482	N483	N484	N485	N486	N487	N488	N489	N490	N491	N492	N493	N494	N495	N496	N497	N498	N499	N500	N501	N502	N503	N504	N505	N506	N507	N508	N509	N510	N511	N512	N513	N514	N515	N516	N517	N518	N519	N520	N521	N522	N523	N524	N525	N526	N527	N528	N529	N530	N531	N532	N533	N534	N535	N536	N537	N538	N539	N540	N541	N542	N543	N544	N545	N546	N547	N548	N549	N550	N551	N552	N553	N554	N555	N556	N557	N558	N559	N560	N561	N562	N563	N564	N565	N566	N567	N568	N569	N570	N571	N572	N573	N574	N575	N576	N577	N578	N579	N580	N581	N582	N583	N584	N585	N586	N587	N588	N589	N590	N591	N592	N593	N594	N595	N596	N597	N598	N599	N600	N601	N602	N603	N604	N605	N606	N607	N608	N609	N610	N611	N612	N613	N614	N615	N616	N617	N618	N619	N620	N621	N622	N623	N624	N625	N626	N627	N628	N629	N630	N631	N632	N633	N634	N635	N636	N637	N638	N639	N640	N641	N642	N643	N644	N645	N646	N647	N648	N649	N650	N651	N652	N653	N654	N655	N656	N657	N658	N659	N660	N661	N662	N663	N664	N665	N666	N667	N668	N669	N670	N671	N672	N673	N674	N675	N676	N677	N678	N679	N680	N681	N682	N683	N684	N685	N686	N687	N688	N689	N690	N691	N692	N693	N694	N695	N696	N697	N698	N699	N700	N701	N702	N703	N704	N705	N706	N707	N708	N709	N710	N711	N712	N713	N714	N715	N716	N717	N718	N719	N720	N721	N722	N723	N724	N725	N726	N727	N728	N729	N730	N731	N732	N733	N734	N735	N736	N737	N738	N739	N740	N741	N742	N743	N744	N745	N746	N747	N748	N749	N750	N751	N752	N753	N754	N755	N756	N757	N758	N759	N760	N761	N762	N763	N764	N765	N766	N767	N768	N769	N770	N771	N772	N773	N774	N775	N776	N777	N778	N779	N780	N781	N782	N783	N784	N785	N786	N787	N788	N789	N790	N791	N792	N793	N794	N795	N796	N797	N798	N799	N800	N801	N802	N803	N804	N805	N806	N807	N808	N809	N810	N811	N812	N813	N814	N815	N816	N817	N818	N819	N820	N821	N822	N823	N824	N825	N826	N827	N828	N829	N830	N831	N832	N833	N834	N835	N836	N837	N838	N839	N840	N841	N842	N843	N844	N845	N846	N847	N848	N849	N850	N851	N852	N853	N854	N855	N856	N857	N858	N859	N860	N861	N862	N863	N864	N865	N866	N867	N868	N869	N870	N871	N872	N873	N874	N875	N876	N877	N878	N879	N880	N881	N882	N883	N884	N885	N886	N887	N888	N889	N890	N891	N892	N893	N894	N895	N896	N897	N898	N899	N900	N901	N902	N903	N904	N905	N906	N907	N908	N909	N910	N911	N912	N913	N914	N915	N916	N917	N918	N919	N920	N921	N922	N923	N924	N925	N926	N927	N928	N929	N930	N931	N932	N933	N934	N935	N936	N937	N938	N939	N940	N941	N942	N943	N944	N945	N946	N947	N948	N949	N950	N951	N952	N953	N954	N955	N956	N957	N958	N959	N960	N961	N962	N963	N964	N965	N966	N967	N968	N969	N970	N971	N972	N973	N974	N975	N976	N977	N978	N979	N980	N981	N982	N983	N984	N985	N986	N987	N988	N989	N990	N991	N992	N993	N994	N995	N996	N997	N998	N999	N1000
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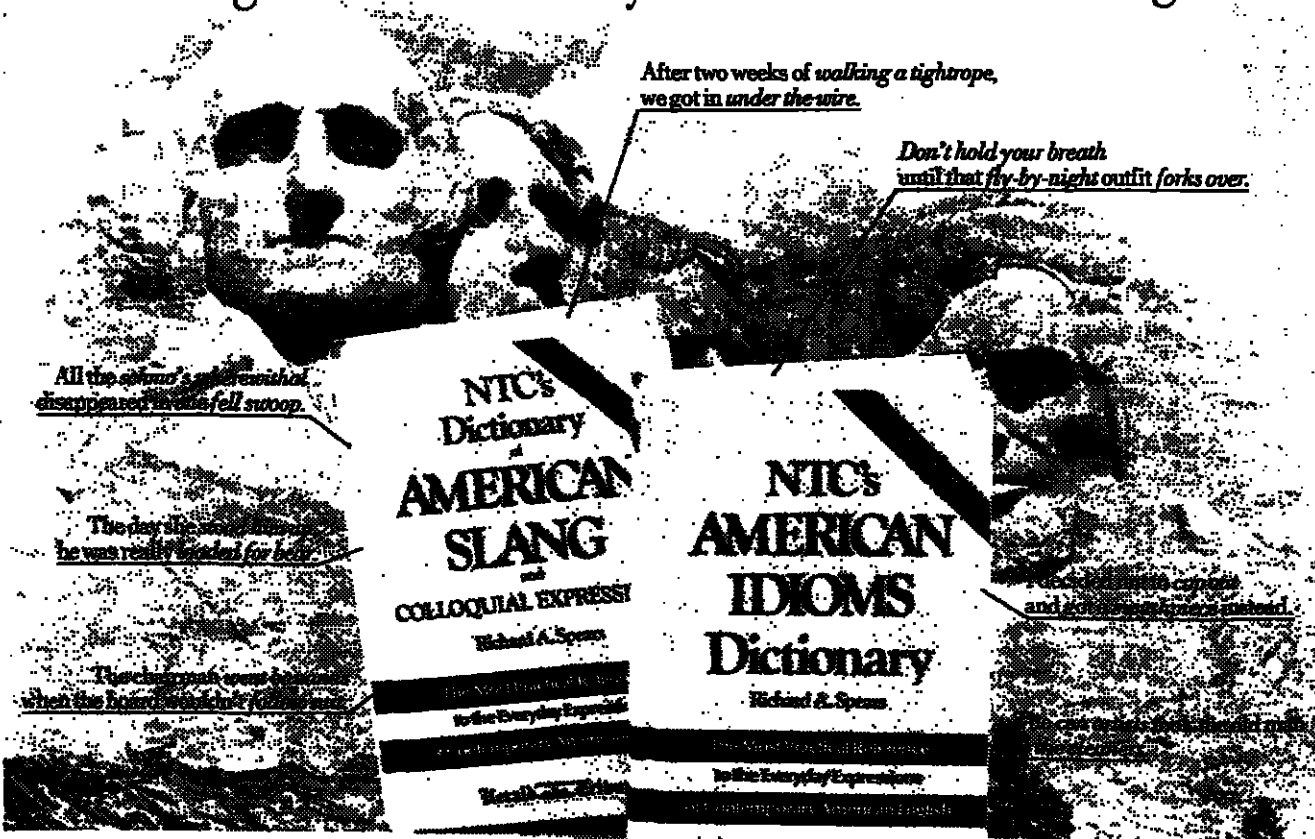
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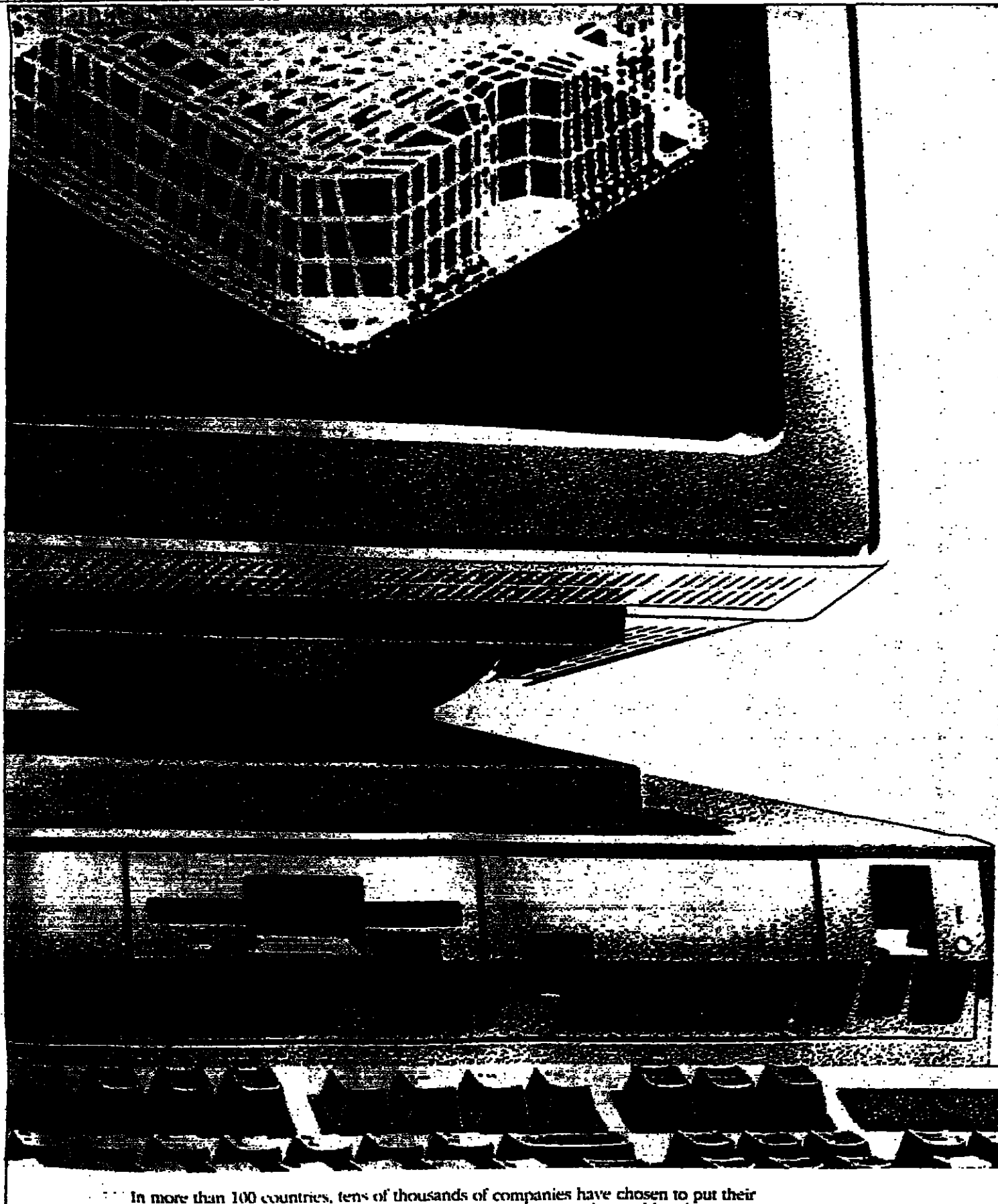
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Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
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Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	20	2114	2774	176
Exide of Ind. Int.	1.44	—	—	—	—	—				

Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	P/E Ratio	Change	12 Mo
116	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
117	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
118	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
119	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
120	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
121	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
122	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
123	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
124	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
125	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
126	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
127	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
128	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
129	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
130	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
131	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
132	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
133	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
134	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
135	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
136	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
137	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
138	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
139	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
140	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
141	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
142	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
143	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
144	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
145	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
146	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
147	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
148	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
149	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
150	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
151	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
152	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
153	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
154	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
155	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
156	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
157	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
158	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
159	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
160	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
161	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
162	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
163	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
164	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
165	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
166	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
167	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
168	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
169	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
170	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
171	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
172	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
173	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
174	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
175	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
176	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
177	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
178	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
179	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
180	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
181	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
182	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
183	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
184	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
185	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
186	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
187	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
188	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
189	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
190	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
191	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
192	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
193	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
194	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
195	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
196	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
197	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
198	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
199	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2
200	Isaacs			19	177 1/2	37 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																	
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 wk High	Low	P/E Ratio	Change
Avon	.40	2.6	9	212	159	159	+36
Avon				25	19	19	
Avon				25	19	19	
Avon				25	19	19	
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MILAN, 23 APRIL 1991.  
IBM IS INSURED  
BY A PARTNER OF ITS STATURE:  
GENERALI.



THE INSURER WITHOUT FRONTIERS.

In more than 100 countries, tens of thousands of companies have chosen to put their management, know-how and development under the aegis of IBM, the world-wide computer technology giant. And IBM has chosen to take out its insurance under the sign of the Lion, the emblem of the Generali Group, itself a world-wide giant in insurance.

GENERALI and IBM have both chosen to turn towards progress and innovation, and it was only logical that one day they should turn to each other.



## Britain Rejects VAT Proposal

Alone Again, London Calls European Rate Unnecessary

By Charles Goldsmith

International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — Britain,

whose Prime Minister John Major

vowed to participate at the "heart

of Europe," stood alone among its

European Community partners

Monday in rejecting an un-

necessary harmonized value-added

tax rate of 15 percent.

At a meeting of EC finance min-

isters, Britain said the Community

could build its single market with-

out a uniform VAT rate.

"We remain of the view that this

is not necessary for the attainment

of the single market," said Norman

Lamont, Britain's chancellor of the

Exchequer, although sources said

Britain indicated no objection to

the actual details of the 15 percent

solution proposed by the Luxem-

bourg EC presidency. The British

VAT rate is now 17.5 percent.

Asked what would happen if the

British did not drop opposition to

harmonize VAT rates, Luxem-

bourg's finance minister, Jean-

Claude Juncker, said it was pos-

sible that the Community would

have to reach agreement without

Britain, "which I don't like."

Unanimity is required on

changes to EC tax law.

British diplomats insisted the

country's opposition was based on

practicality, rather than "princi-

ple," because London maintains

that market forces will bring tax

rates closer in line without action at

the EC level.

But the deadlock reminded some

diplomats of the 11-1 split on EC

issues that often characterized the

tenure of Margaret Thatcher, the

former British prime minister. Mr.

Major has pledged a more con-

structive role on Community mat-

ters, but other EC governments

have also been looking for a change

in policy and practice.

The European Commission in-

sists that VAT rates must be uni-

form after 1992 so countries can

eliminate frontier controls de-

signed to prevent cross-border

shopping. The current VAT rate,

for example, is an EC high of 22

percent in Denmark but just 14

percent in neighboring Germany.

The average standard VAT rate

in the Community is now 16.8

percent, although certain products,

like electronics, carry rates as high

as 38 percent in some countries.

A Commission official said the

EC executive agency hoped Britain

would go along at a later meeting.

"The British were isolated today

and they needed to be isolated," the

official said, due to political

pressures within the governing Con-

servative Party for a statement of sov-

erignty. "But British companies

are pressuring for open borders, so

maybe we'll see a change later on."

## 450,000 Germans to Lose Jobs

Reuters

BERLIN — The agency in

charge of putting former East

German state industries in pri-

ate hands says that nearly

half a million workers will be

made unemployed this month

when job-protection agree-

ments expire.

A board member, Alexander

Koch, of the Treuhand-

anstalt was quoted in Monday's

Handelsblatt business news-

paper as saying that 450,000

would lose jobs at the end of

June, with another 600,000 be-

coming unemployed in the

next six months.

Mr. Koch said half of the

2.8 million workers in indus-

tries covered by the agency

will have lost their jobs by

1992.

Service industries, neglected

under communism, have cre-

ated around a million jobs in

Eastern Germany.

With the introduction of the

market economy last July, im-

mediate collapse was pre-

vented by short-term plans that

pay workers to do virtually

nothing. These agreements are

now expiring.

## EC Defends Its Use Of Dumping Duties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European

Community, under fire for over-

sight of anti-dumping measures, argued

Monday that its system was fairer

than those of its trading partners.

According to a report from the

EC Commission, the executive

body opened 43 inquiries last year

into cases of goods exported to the

Community that were alleged to be

excessively subsidized or unfairly

priced. The 1989 total was 27.

The General Agreement on Tar-

iffs and Trade said in April that the

EC's heavy use of anti-dumping

measures constituted a barrier to

free trade and a hindrance to the

exports of developing countries.

But a Commission spokesman

said the volume of imports that was

affected remained small, adding

that developing countries were not

the first ones to be hit.

He said that only in two coun-

tries were export volumes affected

to a greater extent than 1 percent.

These were Japan, 3.5 percent, and

Yugoslavia, 2 percent.

The Commission said it had

thrown out 13 cases due to insuffi-

cient evidence of injury to EC in-

dustry. It also said the EC reached

more friendly solutions through

price undertakings than the United

States, Canada or Australia.

The report showed that the Com-

mission investigated everything

last year from artificial sweetener

from the United States to audio

tapes from Japan and South Korea.

The EC imposed provisional du-

ties 23 times and definitive duties

18 times. It accepted nine price

undertakings. Chemicals, steel and

textiles were the imports most hit.

The report said seven cases were

opened against Turkey, five against

South Korea and four each against

Brazil, China and India.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1750	2600	1900
1600	2400	1750
1500	2200	1600
1400	2000	1450
1300	1800	1300
1200	1600	1150
1100	1400	1000
1000	1200	850
900	1000	700
800	800	550
700	600	400
600	400	250
500	200	100
400	0	0
300	0	0
200	0	0
100	0	0
0	0	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Anglo American Profit Slips 7%

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's biggest company, Anglo

American Corp. of South Africa Ltd., announced a 7 percent drop in

profit on Monday, saying the decline was due to static gold prices

and difficult trading conditions.

The company listed net attributable profit for the financial year

ended March 31 of 1.4 billion rand (\$495 million), down from the

previous year's 1.51 billion rand.

Anglo American maintained its annual dividend at 3.25 rand.

Chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson said the current financial year

would be one of consolidation with strict control of costs.

The results showed that the contribution from direct investment in

gold-producing mines and from Anglo American Gold Corp. fell to a

historical low of 8 percent of total earnings.

## POLAND: Practices From the Communist Era Thwart Economic Reform

(Continued from first finance page)

strengthen management at state

companies by repealing laws that

gave workers a strong operational

voice.

Under current law, factory man-

agers must justify every important

decision to an employee council,

which has the authority to suspend

the manager.

This has created what Alfred

Biec, a senior economic official,

calls the "Bermuda Triangle"

formed by employee councils,

unions and management. He says

money goes into the enterprises

and then disappears.

As designed nearly two years

ago, Poland's economic program

was intended to encourage sensible

behavior by cutting subsidies and

raising prices for materials and en-

ergy to world levels.

Once the companies knew the

real costs of their business, the ar-

gument went, management would

be transformed. Over time they

would become the sort of profit

maximizers whose behavior is ex-

pected in introductory economics

textbooks.

It has not happened. Executives

propped each other up, amassing

huge debts among themselves that

were never collected. They sent

workers on unpaid holidays, built

up inventories and played for time

in the hope that the government

would be forced by rising social

discontent to give up.

Most managers owe their jobs to

the Communist Party, and do not

know how to compete in world

markets.

In a recent report, the CIA took

note of "Warsaw's reluctance to

force insolvent state firms into

bankruptcy for fear of political and

social consequences."

Mr. Bielecki's tight credit and

the accumulation of financial pres-

ures is bringing a day of reckoning

for many companies. Yet a visit to

this town suggests that the solu-

tions will bring their own problems.

Municipal officials insist that

they do not have enough money to

take over management of the in-

dustry, skating rink and other civic

amenities.

Azoty's director, Konstanty

Chmielewski, contends that the ef-

fect of closing down activity cen-

ters would be devastating in a town

with little other entertainment.

"The prime minister is absolute-

ly right in saying you have to find a

way out," he added. "But there are

reasons for not moving too precipi-

tously."

Unlike many state-run indus-

tries, Azoty appears to be a lucra-

tive company, with annual profits

of \$40 million on sales of about

\$440 million.

The factory is in the heart of

Silesia, a region in southern Poland

that was turned into a jumble of

heavy industry by the country's

communist-era planners.

It was part of Germany during

World War II. At what is now

Azoty, the German consortium

I.G. Farben turned out airplane

fuel and fertilizer for the Third

Reich, using labor from nearby

concentration camps.











## SPORTS

## Edberg, Courier, Stich and Davin Join the Last 8



Michael Stich, left, felt better than the ailing Fabrice Santoro, whom he had eliminated; Stefan Edberg, right, warmed up in the first set to defeat Andrei Cherkasov.



Stefan Edberg, right, warmed up in the first set to defeat Andrei Cherkasov.

By Nick Stout  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jim Courier and Todd Martin, who are often practice partners in the daytime and dining partners at night, played for real Monday in the fourth round of the French Open, and both came away from the match delighted.

Courier won, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3, to put himself into the quarterfinals, which is as far as he has ever gone in a Grand Slam tournament.

Stefan Edberg, Michael Stich and Franco Davin also won, completing a quarterfinal lineup that includes Andre Agassi, Jakob Hlasek, Michael Chang and Boris Becker.

Martin, 19, a qualifier from Michigan who is ranked 243rd after turning professional at the 1990 U.S. Open, where he lost in the first round, was pleased to be playing at all Monday.

"I came here not expecting to do anything spectacular," he said. "I qualified and I was happy with that. Then I had a really good draw."

He might have had to play Goran Ivanisevic last week, but the No. 8 seed was upset in the second round, making it easier for Martin to push through as far as he did.

"I'm real proud of what I did this week," he said. "I think I'm capable of doing better. I'm just going

to refocus my goals and refocus my tennis for the next tournament."

Courier, the Floridian identifiable by his ever-present white baseball cap, said that Martin "didn't play his best today. But I know how well he's capable of playing and I never wanted to give him a chance to breathe. I wanted to just get it over with. Because if he gets hot, I don't want to be around."

Spectators nearest the court

## FRENCH OPEN

could hear Courier continually telling himself: "Focus!"

"I pretty much stayed where I wanted to the whole match," he said. "There were maybe one or two games where I got a little loose, when we were joking around, but I pretty much pulled it back together when I needed to."

Courier, who won two major tournaments in March, in Indian Wells, California, and in Key Biscayne, Florida, broke into the top 10 this spring and is now ranked No. 9. How did he feel about reaching the final eight in Paris?

"It's a nice bump to get over," he said. "I know I was capable of getting to the quarters and even further in the Grand Slams. It was just a matter of time. I feel everything's

coming together right now. I'm ready to keep pushing and hopefully go a little further."

To do that Courier will have to beat Edberg on Wednesday.

"It will be him playing serve-and-volley and me ripping returns at his feet and seeing what he can come up with," Courier said. "He usually comes up with some good stuff."

Edberg advanced by beating Andrei Cherkasov, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-3, on a cool and overcast day.

"It wasn't easy today," Edberg said. "The conditions were quite different from last week. Cherkasov is always going to be tough. He's hitting the ball very well at the moment. I found myself in trouble right from the beginning. But I worked my way through, which was good because after the first set I began to feel more comfortable."

Cherkasov had jumped to a 5-2 lead in the first set on some highly effective passing shots, and he had a set point when Edberg was serving at 4-5, 30-40. But he lost the chance by returning Edberg's second serve too long.

In the end, Edberg's serve-and-volley game got the best of him. "It was difficult to pass him," Cherkasov said. "I tried to keep him on the baseline and to move him. His backhand was good, but he had been missing on his forehand. But in the second and third sets, he started playing better from the baseline."

Cherkasov, whose stated goal is to reach the top 10, has been one of the most active players this year. His 1991 match record after 15 tournaments and two Davis Cup rounds is now 24-16. His best result was in Brussels, where he beat Boris Becker before losing to Guy Forget in the final.

He said he thought Agassi, not Edberg, would win this tournament.

"Agassi is in very good condition," Cherkasov said. "He's hitting excellently. His groundstrokes are very hard. It's very difficult to play against him. In the first round he was in trouble a little bit, but now he's playing much better. He's getting better with every match."

Davin, 21, an Argentine playing in his fourth French Open, beat Arnaud Boetsch of France, 7-6 (7-2), 4-6, 6-3, 6-1. Davin had been cleared when both seeds in his eighth of the draw, Ivan Lendl and Jonas Svensson, pulled out before they had played a match. Then he got by his next biggest hurdle when he beat compatriot Martin Jaite in the first round.

But now will come Stich, the 12th-ranked German who has reached three finals of the 12 other tournaments he has played this year. He eliminated the French Open's last Frenchman, David Cuskovic, in his fourth French Open, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2, on Monday.

Santor, 18, said he had been ill all night after dining on salad and pasta at a restaurant in Paris.

Asked if it might have been a bad idea to go to a restaurant on the eve of a big match, Santoro replied, "If you want to eat, it's a good idea to go to a restaurant."

## A Shrink's-Couch View: Sports Are Child's Play

By Robert Lipsyte  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is the Planet of the Jocks spinning out of control? Baseball players menace fans and write them letters. Basketball players menace each other and write letters. Football players behave grossly to female reporters and management thinks it's cute. Prizefighters slug it out on the street in the worst way. Free. Meanwhile, everyone waits for the latest Coach Dad to make things right.

It is time to seek professional help. I have called in three shrinkers. "Athletes aren't bad people, they just don't have life skills," said Tom House, a part-time psychologist from California. "You can't point

'You can't point your finger at a 24-year-old making \$3.6 million for acting like a 12-year-old. Twelve is where his development stopped.' Tom House, pitching coach and psychologist

your finger at a 24-year-old making \$3.6 million for acting like a 12-year-old. Twelve is where his development stopped."

House pitched for Atlanta, Boston and Seattle. His major league career and his rocky transition to "civilian" life informed his doctoral dissertation, "The Terminal Adolescence Syndrome."

House is now the pitching coach for the Texas Rangers. He thinks athletes are "dysfunctional" heroes who are "rewarded for what they are and criticized for who they are." Most have "responsibility without accountability." But this is nothing new, House said. Only the reporting is better.

"We're all products of the media's small world," he said. "Forty years ago, Jose Canseco could have come out of Madonna's apartment every night for a month, and no one would see it. Or the press would protect him, as they protected Babe Ruth or Mickey Mantle."

"Many of these players simply have no thermometers on their behavior mechanisms. When they act out, they are seeking to find some balance in their environment, to see how far they can go. And as long as they can put up good numbers, no one will create boundaries for them."

House says he believes the boundaries need to be set in adolescence, when athletes are traditionally weaned through the normal toll-

booths of life by peers who idolize them, teachers who coddle them and parents who do not make them take out the trash.

Wilbert McClure, a psychologist in private practice in Boston, agreed that too many families spoil young athletes. But if the family does not impose discipline, then the team or the league must.

"When bad behavior on the part of what I call 'God's favorite citizens' is rewarded, or goes unpunished, that sends a signal to rabid fans, that they also have a license to be antisocial," he said.

"I wish the National Basketball Association had punished the so-called 'Bad Boys' of Detroit. I guess they didn't because it helped ticket sales."

"When the New England Patriots weren't punished appropriately for the Lisa Olson incident, fans began to rag on her, too. Now she's been driven out of the country, and I'm sure there are unsuccessful, frustrated men with low self-esteem who translated all that into abusing other women."

"And boxers, there are even fewer checks on what they say or do," said McClure, who won a boxing gold medal at the 1960 Olympics.

"They're the sole support of all the people who could say 'no' to them. And in boxing, where the only rule is to make money, bad behavior is rewarded at the gate."

McClure senses a greater distance these days between fans and athletes. "Maybe it's the rock star money, creating an elite and the masses," he said.

Dr. Howard Klar sits with the masses. He is a Manhattan psychiatrist.

"On one hand, we think we own these ballplayers — we've paid for the cable, the ticket, the beer — and on the other hand, we know we have no control," he said. "The Mets won't trade Gregg Jefferies just because we want them to, and Jefferies seems to feel immune from the consequences of bad fielding and putting. Would we get away with that on the job? So we sit in the stands, without money or power, and the only thing we control is what we say."

"Sports solves problems for people in the short run," he said. "It's a pill; it makes you feel better. But as expectations increase, so do disappointments."

"As the expectations increase," House said, "the athletes withdraw and the gap becomes wider. A Plexiglas shield goes up: the athlete shrugs the fan away, doesn't listen, protects himself, becomes suspicious. Everybody wants a piece of me. That small hand with the pen. Is that autograph really for one kid's book of dreams? Or for the adult collector who hired the kid?"

## Cruyff Spurns Offer of Job By Marseille

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARCELONA — Johan Cruyff, who has just won the Spanish championship with Barcelona, said Monday he had turned down an offer to coach the Olympique Marseille soccer team next season.

"I'm more interested in winning the European Cup for Barcelona for the first time," the Dutch coach said.

The French champions, beaten in a penalty shoot-out by Red Star Belgrade in last week's Club Champions' Cup final, want a younger man to replace 67-year-old Belgian coach Raymond Goethals.

Marseille's president, Bernard Tapie, in responding to Italian press reports about a transfer, said Monday that he would not release striker Jean-Pierre Papin, the top scorer in France the last four seasons.

Papin said Sunday on television that "if I had the choice, I would leave for Milan."

Despite continued outbursts of violence and ticket prices rising to 13 percent, Italian soccer officials announced Monday that attendance this season had risen by 1.8 million, to 10,154 million for the 34 games played by the 18-team first division.

Gate receipts rose nearly 80 billion lire (\$66 million) to a record 276 billion lire. The richest club was AC Milan, with season receipts of 35 billion lire.

Napoli, which had a lackluster season, and his Argentine star forward Diego Maradona suspended for using cocaine, saw its attendance drop to 25,658 from 58,264.

But club sources said Monday that Napoli had signed French international defender Laurent Blanc from first division Montpellier for a \$5.5 million transfer fee.

They said Blanc will get a two-year contract, with the club having an option on a third year, at a salary of \$545,000 a year.

In other moves Monday as post-season trading picked up steam, Australian striker Frank Farina, the leader of the FC Bruges attack in Belgium, said he had agreed to terms on a three-year contract with the Italian first division team Bari.

In Rome, it was reported that Thomas Häßler, a midfielder for West Germany's World Cup team, is expected to sign with AS Roma this week, a year after joining Juventus for \$10 million.

Giovanni Trapattoni, returning as coach after winning the UEFA Cup with Inter Milan, was said to want Roma goalkeeper Angelo Peruzzi in a player-cash exchange.

Peruzzi was inactive for almost the whole season after testing positive for drugs after a league match in Bari.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

## Expos Fire Rogers, Manager for 7 Years

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Buck Rogers, whose Montreal Expos were in last place in the National League East, was fired Monday, ending his seven-year tenure as manager.

Rogers, whose team had a 20-29 record and was 13 games out of first place, was replaced by the third-base coach, Tom Runnels.

Rogers, 52, was the fifth major league manager fired this year, preceded by Don Zimmer of the Chicago Cubs, Nick Leyva of Philadelphia, John Wathan of Kansas City and Frank Robinson of Baltimore.

With a record of 520-499, Rogers was the winningest manager in the Expos' 22-year history, surpassing Gene Mauch on the final day of the 1990 season. Rogers joined the team prior to the 1983 season and replaced Bill Virdon that year after having managed the Milwaukee Brewers and the Expos' Class AAA affiliate at Indianapolis.

Entering this season, he had only one sub-.500 team. His best record was 91-71 in 1987, when he had a club of questionable talent in contention until the final week.

But this year, the Expos became a nightmare, despite Rogers' proclamation that they were good enough to win in the NL East.

A bullpen with 11 blown save opportunities, an anemic offense that has seen key players such as Delino DeShields, Tim Lincecum, Larry Walker and Andres Galarraga decline in productivity, and a largely inexperienced starting rotation dashed the preseason promise.

"It's ironic that the bullpen is letting us down," Rogers said Sunday, after what would become his last game, a 4-3 loss to the Cubs that was his team's fifth in a row and 10th in 11 games. "The hallmark of the Montreal Expos the last six years has been the bullpen."

Runnels, 36, was the manager of the year in the American Association in 1989. He became the Expos' eighth manager.

In Sunday's games, The Associated Press reported:

Dodgers 4, Reds 1: In Los Angeles, Juan Samuel got three hits and two RBIs and Tim Lincecum hit Cincinnati to seven hits as he came within one out of his first start since 1989.

The Dodgers got two unearned runs off Jack Armstrong in the third for a 3-0 lead. Samuel's sacrifice fly drove in one and the second score came when Kiki Puckett was doubling and hitting his sixth home run.

White Sox 4, Athletics 3: Pinch-hitter Matt Merullo hit a two-run, go-ahead single as Chicago rallied for three runs in the eighth after Jose Canseco had put Oakland ahead, 3-1, with a three-run homer in the top of the inning.

Indians 3, Tigers 2: Jerry Browne singled home the tie-breaking run in the seventh in Cleveland and Tom Candiotti held Detroit to three hits for eight innings.

Yankees 7, Brewers 4: Jesse Barfield drove in three runs against Milwaukee as Wade Taylor won his major league debut and the Yankees, playing at home, won for the eighth time in 10 games.

Giants 2, Braves 1: Mike Felder walked with one out in the bottom of the eighth against Atlanta, stole second, went to third on a wild pitch and scored on Willie McGee's sacrifice fly to right.

Pirates 5, Phillies 3: Barry Bonds, who had hit a two-run homer in the sixth in Philadelphia,

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
<b>American League</b>				
Boston	24	12	.667	—
Toronto	22	13	.625	1 1/2
Seattle	22	15	.594	3
Minnesota	22	15	.594	3
New York	21	15	.583	4
Cleveland	19	17	.528	6
Baltimore	18	19	.486	7 1/2
<b>West Division</b>				
Oakland	24	12	.667	—
Texas	23	13	.643	1 1/2
California	22	15	.594	3
Seattle	22	15	.594	3
Minnesota	22	15	.594	3
Chicago	22	14	.611	4 1/2
Kansas City	21	17	.559	6
<b>National League</b>				
Pittsburgh	22	15	.594	—
New York	21	15	.583	1
St. Louis	20	16	.558	2
Philadelphia	20	16	.558	2
Los Angeles	19	17	.528	3 1/2
San Francisco	18	19	.486	5 1/2
<b>West Division</b>				
Los Angeles	24	12	.667	—
Astoria	23	13	.643	1 1/2
San Diego	22	15	.594	3
Cincinnati	21	16	.569	4
San Francisco	18	19	.486	6 1/2

## Sunday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
<b>American League</b>				
Baltimore	4	3	.571	—
Seattle	3	4	.429	1 1/2
Minnesota	3	4	.429	1 1/2
San Francisco	3	4	.429	1 1/2
Los Angeles	3	4	.429	1 1/2
San Diego	3	4	.429	1 1/2
Cincinnati	3	4	.429	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	4	.429	1 1/2
St. Louis	3	4	.429	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429	1 1/2
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Philadelphia	3	4	.429	1 1/2
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Pittsburgh	3	4	.429	1 1/2
San Francisco	3	4	.429	1 1/2



## ART BUCHWALD

## Grilling the Court

WASHINGTON—A group of us were having a cookout in K.K. Bigelow's back yard. The guests were equally divided between those who believed that there should be a choice about how their hamburgers were cooked, and those who maintained that there was only one way to cook them.

When Bigelow, a pro-choice lawyer, asked everyone whether they wanted them rare, medium or well done, Keith Fulk, an anti-choice advocate, declared that Bigelow had no right to tell his guests what kind of grilled hamburgers were available.

Bigelow retorted, "I can too, as long as there is no government money involved. When it comes to meat, many people need guidance about what's cooking. I'm not just talking about hamburger—I'm talking about meat, relish and sliced onions. Each burger must be treated as an individual problem."

Dave Miller, a vegetarian lawyer (almost everyone who shows up at

a cookout in Washington is a lawyer), took exception to Bigelow's response.

"Everything in this town involves federal money. That chopped steak was U.S. government-inspected. Therefore, a citizen cannot advise another on how to eat it."

"Says who?"

Waldorf answered, "The Supreme Court. If you recall, in *MacDonald v. Cheese Burger*, MacDonald's planned to open a free hamburger advisory service for members of the public who couldn't make up their minds.

Cheese Burger objected saying that such a service would require tax dollars and, since it was aimed at teenagers, would be unfair competition.

The court ruled in favor of Cheese Burger by 5 to 4, with Justice Souter casting the swing vote."

Pro-choice advocate Virginia Newhouse said bitterly, "With Souter on the bench, we'll never have freedom of choice at a cookout again."

"Why did Souter vote for the other side?"

"Because he's not married—and everyone knows he hates cookouts," David Turner, another lawyer explained.

S. David Brooks said, "Then let's get him married. If he's married, he won't have time to spend on so many stupid Supreme Court decisions."

Bigelow added, "Maybe his wife would beat some sense into him."

Tellbaum, who was also a "guess-what," laughed, "You can't force a Supreme Court justice to marry if he doesn't want to."

Bigelow disagreed, "You can if you're a friend of the court."

"As I see it," Newhouse said, "the pro-choice people have to take a stand. If we don't raise our voices now, then freedom of speech has had it. Heaven knows where the Supreme Court will go next."

"What are you trying to say?"

"They could soon rule that we can't ask for guidance concerning what toppings we're allowed to have on our pizzas," Newhouse told the group.

"They would be right," said anti-choice guest Bill Reinbeck. "Everyone knows that the only good topping for pizza is pepperoni."

## The Russians Who Would Be Czarists

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW—Swirling like phantoms, the descendants of Russian counts and duchesses waltzed a few evenings ago to the semi-private ball of a brass band. They seemed to concentrate on their steps to the point of pain, as if the dance were not the pleasure of movement and embrace, but rather a three-beat ritual to summon the dead.

These are the living leftovers of a destroyed aristocracy. Golitsyns and Scherbatovs and other families who strolled Sunday afternoon along Nevsky Prospect and spoke French to their children, English to the governesses. They took summer riding lessons under the orange trees of Yalta and dancing lessons at the Smolny Institute—long before the Smolny became the headquarters of the Bolshevik revolutionaries.

Now the members of the new Russian Nobility League—a nostalgic group of 500 or so—gather every month at the House of Architects for these evenings. They celebrate themselves, or, better, their names. They dress up, dance, gossip, listen to the chants of an Orthodox choir. They are scholars, doctors and clerics; a few are even members of the Communist Party.

Their president, a would-be prince named Andrei Kirillovich Golitsyn, does not so much reign as greet. At the latest meeting of the Nobility League, he shook hands with all comers like the father of the bride, a small bearded man in a suit that looked as if it once had been splendid. When the church choir began its haunting chants, Golitsyn sat in the back of the hall, beaming.

"We are trying to reconnect to our past," Golitsyn said. "The revolution of 1917 was built on artificial history, on the principle that the Kremlin had the ability not only to control the destiny of our families, but also to erase their past."

The restoration of historical memory—an euphoric and confused process going on now from Leipzig to Vladivostok—is among the most complicated and essential processes in the post-communist era.

But the communist regime was



Andrei Kirillovich Golitsyn is president of the Russian Nobility League.

not born in the Soviet Union less than 50 years ago, as it was in the rest of eastern Europe. In the Soviet Union it is 74 years old, and that is a critical difference. No one except the dramatically old has a clear memory of the way life was in Russia before the revolution. "I remember singing 'God Save the Tsar' in school, but that was childhood, far away," said Lev Rozgov, a writer in his 80s whose memoir "Unforgettable" is a chronicle of the czar-in-absentia, and his son the czar-in-waiting-in-absentia.

Now Vladimir Romanov receives visitors in Paris and at his estate on the west coast of France. The Russians who come to see him address him as Your Majesty. The French government provides him with bodyguards. He lives in perpetual waiting for a moment that will never come:

"As long as I can remember, I was fully prepared to fulfill the duty which I had been endowed with by fate or by God," Romanov said in an interview printed recently in the Moscow News.

"Russia's history is full of surprises. The monarchy might be useful to the Motherland. The role of the monarch is that of the supreme arbiter standing above all parties and groups and helping them achieve consensus. The

monarchy could serve as a restraining factor in the breakup of the empire—a collapse that would be a misfortune. The empire was created through the effort of many generations."

Golitsyn, who has visited the Romanov family in France, said, "To this day, monarchy remains the form of government most suited to Russia, with the czar as its greatest symbol. It's still early to talk about the restoration of the czar in Russia, but we cannot rule it out absolutely the way we might have six or seven years ago."

Vladimir Kirillovich cannot come here as a mere tourist. It would have to be at Gorbachev's personal invitation with an official reception. He will not come on a private visit.

Golitsyn is among those few Russians living here in the Soviet Union who would like to see Romanov come to Russia and rename the monarchy. To almost all Soviet people now, there is a touch of the pathetic and mad in all this. Monarchs of various stripes have appeared in the past few years, and not a few of them are kooks and miscreants, anti-Semites and "Great Russian" patriots of the sort who wear black T-shirts and scowl "Out Masonic Scum!" on Jewish gravestones.

But Golitsyn is neither mean nor foolish. There is nothing trivial about his history. In the 17th century, during the Time of Troubles, when the Russian throne was open, three men contended for the crown. One was Golitsyn's ancestor, Vasily Vasilievich. "That might have put me in the direct line," Golitsyn said. But the first Romanov, Mikhail, became czar instead.

Golitsyn lives now in an average Soviet building, in an average ground-level apartment near a set of railroad tracks and a muddy construction site. Inside, the walls are covered with portraits of Nicholas II, the last czar, and members of the Golitsyn family. "All our really fine paintings and things were destroyed or stolen after the revolution," he said by way of greeting and apology. "Any wealth at all was confiscated."

Golitsyn is in his 60s, but his wife, his second, is much younger. He served powerful tea and, as he spoke, smoked Kazbegs, a type of cheap unfiltered cigarette that a Russian poet once called "mud from cemetery plots."

"My grandfather, my father, they were all arrested, and it is only a miracle that they survived at all," Golitsyn said. "But what was important was that I was never raised as a 'Soviet man.' I was always raised in the traditions of my grandparents. My parents were parents of great education and tact."

"But after the war, the environment changed. It was like a dual life, the world at home of books and foreign languages and culture, the traditional spirit. And then there was the Soviet street. Many people refused to tell their children they were from noble families. They even changed their names to avoid trouble."

"I managed to resist all the garbage they taught us in school, but not everyone succeeded. School made a Stalinist of my younger brother. He hung up portraits of Stalin and Lenin at home and sang all those awful songs about 'Grandpa Lenin.' But I was a little older, and when they arrested my father, I loudly announced that I would kill Stalin if I could."

## Major Barbara

## A Hit in Beijing

Reuters

BEIJING—One of China's leading stage actors and directors, Ying Ruocheng, made a triumphant return to the Beijing theater, testing the limits of artistic freedom with the performance of "Major Barbara" by George Bernard Shaw.

The first Shaw play to be staged in China received a standing ovation from a packed house at the Capital Theater Saturday.

But Ying, best known in the West for his role as a prison warden in the Oscar-winning film "The Last Emperor," was unable to savor his moment of glory. As the audience leaped to its feet to applaud and demand the director's presence on stage for a curtain call, Ying, who left his post as vice minister of culture last year, collapsed in a dressing room and was taken to a hospital suffering from exhaustion.

Ying Ruocheng, who was also a "guess-what," laughed, "You can't force a Supreme Court justice to marry if he doesn't want to."

Bigelow disagreed, "You can if you're a friend of the court."

"As I see it," Newhouse said, "the pro-choice people have to take a stand. If we don't raise our voices now, then freedom of speech has had it. Heaven knows where the Supreme Court will go next."

"What are you trying to say?"

"They could soon rule that we can't ask for guidance concerning what toppings we're allowed to have on our pizzas," Newhouse told the group.

"They would be right," said anti-choice guest Bill Reinbeck. "Everyone knows that the only good topping for pizza is pepperoni."

## PERSONALS

My deepest gratitude to GLOUCESTER ST. JAMES' ANNE for prayers answered. JS

M. Down, past, and another day past for heart & lungs. Out of me, I imagine the dawn wind whistles and dials in the distance of you.

THANK YOU SAINT JAMES FOR BOTH TIMES. CS & HW.

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